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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WORSE THAN WASTED:

A SUPPLEMENT

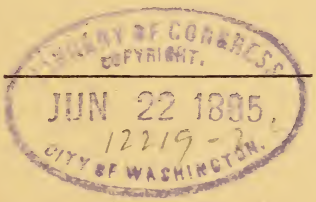
TO

"OUR WASTED RESOURCES."

BY

WM. HARGREAVES, M.D., Ph.D.,

Author of "Our Wasted Resources," "Alcohol and Science: A $500 Prize Essay," "Alcohol and Man," "Malt Liquors, their Nature and Effects," "Our Nation's Drink-Bill," etc.



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THE PREFACE.

THE relation of the use of intoxicating drinks and the traffic in them to trade, labor, and the general prosperity of the country is much more important than is generally conceived by our people, and especially by our legislators, or they would doubtless be more earnest in their efforts to adopt measures to suppress the traffic. Ten years ago "Our Wasted Resources" was published, in which facts and figures were presented to show some of the pecuniary, social, and moral evils inflicted upon our country by the use of, and the traffic in, intoxicating drinks.

The book has been kindly received and widely circulated, and from expressions of approval, and of its beneficial influence upon persons in regions where it has been extensively distributed and read, we believe it has been the means of throwing some light upon the immense waste of our resources and the wasteful expenditures of our people.

Though it has been before the public ten years, not a single exception has been taken to the truth of the principles advanced or the figures and statements presented.

A demand for further information on the subject having been made, and figures of later dates

desired, "WORSE THAN WASTED" has been prepared as a supplement to "Our Wasted Resources," with the hope that the facts, figures, and arguments presented may excite a wider and still deeper investigation of the effects of the use of strong drinks and the drink-trades upon the industries, trade, and commerce of the country, and the welfare and happiness of the people. Such investigations cannot fail to impress our people with the necessity of adopting measures to blot the licensed liquor-traffic from the statute-book. That this may speedily take place is the wish of the Author.

PHILADELPHIA, April, 1885 (2725 N. Front Street).

WORSE THAN WASTED.

CHAPTER I.

THE RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE population of the United States, by Tenth Census Report, 1880, was 50,155,783—females 24,636,963, and males 25,518,820.

The value of farms, buildings, fences, etc.,	$10,197,096,776
The value of farm implements and machinery,	406,520,055
The value of live stock on farms,	1,500,384,707
The estimated value of all farm products consumed, sold, or on hand for census year 1880,	2,212,540,927
The value of orchard products,	50,876,154
The value of market-garden products,	21,761,250
The value of forest products,	95,774,735

The value and quantity of special agricultural products were as follows:

THE CHIEF BREADSTUFFS RAISED IN THE CENSUS YEAR 1880:

	Bushels		Bushels.
Wheat,	459,483,137	Oats,	407,858,999
Rye,	19,831,595	Barley,	43,997,495
Indian corn,	1,754,591,676	Buckwheat,	11,817,327
Total breadstuffs,			2,697,580,229

THE CHIEF VEGETABLE PRODUCTS WERE:

Hay (tons),	35,150,711	Cotton (bales),	5,755,359
Hops (pounds),	26,546,378	Tobacco (pounds),	472,661,157
Sugar (hhds.),	178,872	Irish potatoes (bush.),	169,458,539
Molasses (gallons),	16,573,272	Sweet potatoes (bush.),	33,378,693
Rice (pounds),	110,131,373		

THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS NAMED, 1880.*

Kind.	Quantity—bushels.	Value.
Indian corn,	1,717,434,543	$679,714,499
Wheat,	498,549,868	474,201,850
Rye,	24,540,829	18,564,560
Oats,	417,885,380	150,243,565
Barley,	45,165,346	30,090,742
Buckwheat,	14,617,535	8,682,488
Potatoes,	167,659,570	81,062,214
Total,	2,885,853,071	$1,442,559,918
Tobacco (pounds),	446,296,889	36,414,615
Hay (tons),	31,925,233	371,811,084
Cotton (pounds),	2,854,471,100	280,266,242
Total value of tobacco, hay, and cotton,		$688,491,941

Grand total value of named agricultural products, $2,131,051,859

Live stock and its productions, by Census Report, 1880, were as follows: †

LIVE STOCK ON FARMS.

Horses,	10,357,488	Other cattle,	22,488,550
Mules and asses,	1,812,808	Sheep,	35,192,074
Working oxen,	993,841	Swine,	47,681,700
Milch cows,	12,443,120		
Total live stock,			130,969,581

LIVE-STOCK PRODUCTIONS.

	Pounds.
Wool,	155,681,751
Honey,	25,743,203
Beeswax,	1,105,689

DAIRY PRODUCTIONS.

Milk (gallons),	530,129,755	Cheese (pounds),	27,272,489
Butter (pounds),	777,250,287	Cheese (pounds in factory),	215,885,361
Butter (pounds in factory),	29,421,784		
Total value of butter and cheese,			$207,958,782

THE ESTIMATED NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK IN 1880.‡

Kind.	Number.	Value.
Horses,	11,429,626	$667,954,325
Mules,	1,720,731	120,096,164
Milch cows,	12,368,653	296,277,060
Oxen and other cattle,	20,937,702	362,861,509
Sheep,	43,576,899	104,070,759
Hogs,	36,247,603	170,535,435
Grand total live stock,	126,281,214	$1,721,795,252

* Report of Department of Agriculture, 1880, pp. 194 to 196.

† All the figures of resources are taken from Census Report, 1880, unless otherwise stated.

‡ Report of Department of Agriculture, 1880, pp. 200-201.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Barn-yard,	102,272,135
Other fowls,	23,235,187
Eggs,	456,910,916

These figures of the value of our agricultural products give but a slight idea of the immense magnitude of the products of the soil of the United States. These products were raised on a little more than one-half of the farm-lands of the country; for of the 536,081,835 acres in farms, only 284,771,042 acres are improved, leaving 251,310,793 acres unimproved.

The soil of the country is not only capable of supporting the more than fifty millions of our present population, but millions yet to be born, and the hundreds of thousands that annually arrive on our shores from foreign countries.

The immense increase of our agricultural products indicates a prosperous future if we wisely use our resources.

OUR RESOURCES FROM MANUFACTURES, ETC.

The manufacturing and mechanical industries have kept pace with the increase in agricultural products. With the numerous inventions and improvements in machinery, the increasing facilities in the production of raw materials, we are almost able to compete for the trade in the markets of the world, and defy competition. By the Census Report there were 253,852 establishments engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, each producing $500 worth of products, or more, during the census year. The capital invested, $2,790,272,606; employing 2,019,036 males, 531,639 females over sixteen years of age, and 181,921 persons under sixteen years, or a total of 2,732,596

persons; paid for wages, $947,953,795; the value of materials used, $3,396,823,549; and the value of products, $5,369,579,191.

To appreciate the increase and importance of our mechanical and manufacturing industries is but to call to mind that a century ago not a factory existed, and the little manufacturing of the country was performed by hand and of the very coarsest kind, and that we depended upon the old countries of Europe for most of the necessaries of life, while many comforts enjoyed by the laboring classes today were almost, if not entirely, unknown to the most wealthy citizens. The growth of our manufactures and mechanical industries is seen in the fact that our products find a market in some of the oldest manufacturing countries on the other side of the Atlantic.

The table on the following page shows some of our chief manufacturing industries in 1880, and the value of the same kind of manufactures in 1870.

OUR RESOURCES FROM TRADE AND COMMERCE.

While our agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing industries have increased, our trade and commerce with foreign countries have been greatly augmented.

In 1790 the population of the United States was nearly 4,000,000; the value of imports was $23,000,000, and exports $19,660,000.

In 1800 the population was 5,500,000, and in 1880 over 50,000,000, or nine times greater. In eighty years, while our population has increased nine times, our exports have increased twenty-seven-

TABLE I.

Of some of the Principal Manufactures in the United States, 1880,* *showing the Number of Establishments, Hands Employed, Wages Paid, Capital Invested, etc., etc.*

Industries, kind of.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Persons Employed.	Total Wages Paid during Year.	Value of Materials.	Value of Products, 1880.	Value of Products, 1870.
All industries	253,852	$2,790,272,606	2,732,595	$947,953,795	$3,396,823,549	$5,369,579,191	$4,232,325,442†
Agricultural implements	1,942	62,109,668	39,580	15,359,610	31,531,170	68,640,486	52,066,875
Blacksmithing	28,101	19,618,852	34,526	11,126,001	14,572,363	43,774,271	41,828,296
Boots and shoes, custom work, etc	17,972	54,358,301	169,819	50,995,144	114,966,575	196,920,481	181,644,090
Brass (casting)	396	5,740,237	6,247	2,729,794	5,894,452	10,808,742	.....
Bread and bakery products	6,396	19,155,286	22,188	9,411,328	42,612,027	65,824,896	36,907,704
Brick and tiles	5,631	27,673,616	66,355	13,443,532	9,774,834	32,833,587	29,028,359
Carpentering	9,184	19,541,358	54,138	24,582,077	51,621,120	94,152,130	.....
Carpets (other than rag)	195	21,468,587	20,371	6,835,218	18,984,877	31,792,802	21,761,573
Carriages and wagons	3,841	37,973,493	45,394	18,988,615	30,597,086	64,951,617	.....
Cheese and butter (factory)	3,932	9,604,803	7,903	1,546,495	18,363,579	25,742,510	.....
Clothing (men's)	6,166	79,861,696	160,813	45,940,353	131,363,282	209,548,460	147,650,378
Clothing (women's)	562	8,207,273	25,192	6,661,005	19,559,227	32,004,794	12,900,583
Cooperage	3,898	12,178,726	25,973	8,992,603	18,411,064	33,714,770	26,863,734
Cotton goods	1,005	219,504,794	185,472	45,614,419	113,765,537	210,959,383	168,457,353
Flour and grist-mill products	24,338	177,361,878	58,407	17,422,316	441,545,225	505,185,712	444,985,143
Foundry and machine-shop products	4,958	154,519,484	145,352	65,982,133	103,345,083	214,378,468	.....
Furniture	4,843	38,669,764	48,729	20,383,794	31,416,768	68,037,902	57,926,547
Iron and steel	1,005	230,971,884	140,978	55,476,785	191,271,150	296,557,685	.....
Leather (tanned)	3,105	50,222,054	23,812	9,204,243	85,949,207	113,348,336	86,170,883
Lumber (sawed)	25,708	181,186,122	147,956	31,845,974	146,155,385	233,268,729	209,853,527
Printing and publishing	3,467	62,983,704	58,478	30,531,657	32,460,395	90,789,341	.....
Woollen goods	1,990	96,095,564	86,504	25,836,392	100,845,611	160,606,721	151,298,196
Worsted goods	76	20,374,043	18,803	5,683,027	22,013,628	33,549,942	22,090,331

* Tenth Census Report, 1880, Compendium, Part II. pp 932–943.

† Census Report, 1870.

fold and our imports thirty-three-fold. From 1830 to 1880, fifty years, while the population has increased about fourfold, our imports of merchandise have increased more than tenfold, and our exports of domestic products have increased more than twelvefold. During the last twenty years, or since 1860, our domestic exports have more than doubled; indeed, they have nearly doubled their value since 1870. In 1870 our exports were $392,771,768, and imports $435,958,408; while in 1880 the imports were $667,954,746, and exports $835,638,658. Imports were $11 04 per capita in 1870, and $13 31 in 1880.

OUR RESOURCES FROM RAILROADS.

It appears almost incredible that our resources should have reached the vast sum of $580,450,594 as the net earnings annually of the 86,782 miles of railroads in operation in 1880, when we consider that fifty years ago only twenty-three miles of railroads existed in this country.*

By the Census Report, 1880, the 86,782 miles of railroads then in operation employed 418,957 hands, and pay-rolls amounted to $195,350,013, and that the balance of their earnings had been expended for materials, equipments, buildings, etc., all of which may be accounted as a labor value.

Whatever evils may arise from what is called railroad monopoly, etc., the advantages are yet on the side of the people at large. The earnings of the railroads are very small compared with the advantages derived by all classes in the transportation of persons and goods, and the bringing of the

* See Compend. Census Report, 1880, Part II. pp. 1261 and 1266.

TABLE II. *Values and Kind of Domestic Merchandise Exported from the United States during the Fiscal Year ending June* 30, 1882.

Articles.		Value.	Articles.	Value.
1. Cotton (raw)	$199,812,644	$213,035,623	29. Fancy articles, combs, perfumery, etc	$1,205,572
" manufactures	13,222,979		30. Manures	1,022,369
2. Bread and breadstuffs		182,670,528	31. Quicksilver	959,128
3. Provisions		120,655,701	32. Ordnance	909,805
4. Mineral oils		51,232,706	33. Wearing—hats, caps, and bonnets	881,302
5. Wood, and manufactures of		24,012,028	34. Glass and glassware	864,235
6. Iron and steel, manufactures of		20,748,206	35. Books, pamphlets, maps	831,132
7. Animals (living)		9,709,116	36. Copper, and manufactures of	748,456
8. Leather, and manufactures of		8,999,927	37. Hemp, and manufactures of	735,983
9. Oil cake		6,302,328	38. Cordage, rope, twines of all kinds	628,926
10. Furs and fur skins		4,747,944	39. Soaps, common	618,233
11. Drugs, medicines, chemicals, etc		4,518,370	40. Marble, stone, manufactures of	614,430
12. Seeds		4,219,600	41. Vegetable oils	587,074
13. Tallow		4,015,798	42. India rubber, gutta percha, and manufactures	510,716
14. Spirits of turpentine		3,798,034	43. Genseng	483,171
15. Coal		3,692,785	44. Wool	87,327
16. Naval stores		3,370,357	" manufactures of	408,104
17. Agricultural implements		2,976,371	45. Paints and painters' colors	424,991
18. Carriages, cars, carts, and parts of		2,832,062	46. Paintings and engravings	406,153
19. Spirits, distilled		1,989,038	47. Jewelry and other manufactures of gold and silver	393,345
20. Metals, and manufactures of, etc		1,891,431	48. Beer, ale, and porter	384,196
21. Sugar, refined		1,335,689	49. Lamps	350,009
" brown, molasses, etc		336,493	50. Starch	331,471
22. Fruits		1,750,398	51. Whalebone	325,333
23. Paper and stationery		1,618,883	52. Hair, unmanufactured	267,643
24. Clocks and watches		1,523,852	" manufactured	39,490
25. Animal oils		1,459,802	53. All other unmanufactured articles	1,730,219
26. Hops		1,456,786	54. All other manufactured articles	7,263,607
27. Hides and skins		1,449,737	55. Tobacco, and manufactures of	21,430,869
28. Musical instruments		1,267,456	Total exports of domestic merchandise in 1882	$733,239,732

There has been a decrease in exports from 1880 to 1882. Of this falling off $105,336,707 was of bread and breadstuffs. The breadstuffs exported depend very much upon the surplus crops of the grain-producing countries of Europe, as well as upon the abundance or the scarcity of our own crops. With the exception of breadstuffs our exports have increased year by year, until in 1881, when our exports of domestic products alone were valued at $883,925,947, or $259,712,718 more than the imports; which was more than the value of all our domestic exports twenty years before, as domestic products exported in 1861 were valued at only $204,899,616.

most distant cities near; and products that would otherwise be worthless have by our railroad systems become the chief contributors to our commerce, manufactures, and trade.

OUR RESOURCES FROM MINES, QUARRIES, ETC.

The value of the output of precious metals, non-precious metals, quarries, etc., in 1880 was $236,632,335.

These figures give but a faint idea of the importance of our mines and their productions, as all our manufacturing and mechanical industries, etc., depend upon the plentiful supply of coal for steam-engines and other purposes, as well as for iron and other ores to supply materials for our numerous mechanical industries. Indeed, the importance of our mineral products cannot be exaggerated, for all our great industries depend for their successful operation upon our mineral productions.

The value of our mineral products in 1880 was as follows: *

The value of precious metals—gold and silver,	$74,490,620
The value of coal,	95,716,851
The value of iron ore,	23,156,957
The value of copper, zinc, lead, and minor metals,	25,021,024
The value of products of quarries,	18,356,055
Total value of mineral products,	$236,741,507
Total value of petroleum, coal-oil, etc.,	43,705,218
Total value,	$280,446,725

OUR RESOURCES FROM FISHERIES, 1880.†

The fisheries of the United States, in relation to food-supply and as a source of remunerative employment, can hardly be too highly estimated. A great advantage from this source of wealth is that

* Compend. Census Report, 1880, Part II., pp. 1231, 1238, 1246, 1253. † Ibid. p. 1402.

no expense or preparatory labor is needed; the harvest of fish has only to be gathered and preserved. The fishery-grounds are much more profitable, and produce more food-products, than the same extent of the richest land in the United States.

The following statistics show the extent and value of the State of Maine fisheries:

Persons employed,	12,662
Capital invested,	$3 434,302
Pounds of fish as it comes from the water,	206,778,693
Pounds of fish as it comes in a marketable condition,	119,916,228
Value of fish to consumer,	$6,750,000

Added to the 12,662 persons employed in fisheries 2,500 are estimated to be employed in connection with the business, or 15,000 directly and indirectly employed in the fishing business in Maine.

In 1880, by the Census Report, 131,426 persons were employed in the fisheries of the United States, and the value of the product was $43,046,053.

OUR RESOURCES FROM NAVIGATION.

By the Census Report, 1880, the steam-craft of the merchant service was as follows: *

Number of steamers,		5,139
Value of steamers,		$80,192,495
Capital invested,		$112,005,600
Crews or persons employed,		56,811
Gross earnings,		$85,091,067
Paid for services,		$25,982,803
Coal and other fuel used,	coal,	3,827,993 tons
	wood,	794,779 cords

To the above 5,139 steamers in the merchant service must be added 264 steamers belonging to the United States; a total of 5,403 steamers of 1,359,322 tonnage will represent the steam navigation of the United States.

* Compend. Census Report, 1880, Part II., pp. 1268-69.

If we add 38,656 other crafts in the merchant service, of 6,487,309 tons, 312 crafts of 167,687 tons, property of the United States Government, the grand total of marine service of the country will be 38,968 crafts; tonnage, 6,654,997 tons; and the value of those not owned by the United States, $155,784,709.

TOTAL VALUE OF SOME OF THE CHIEF RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The income of the United States in 1880 from some of the chief resources was as follows:

From farm products,	$2,213,402,564
From mechanical and manufacturing industries,	5,369,579,191
From railroads,	580,450,594
From mining industries,	236,761,507
From fisheries,	43,046,053
From steam-crafts and sailing-vessels,	85,091,067

THE TOTAL VALUE OF PERSONAL AND REAL ESTATE.

The Census Report of 1880 estimates the true value of personal property and real estate in the United States to be $43,642,000,000.

The assessed value of personal and real estate was as follows:

Real estate,	$13,036,766,925
Personal property,	3,866,226,618
Total assessed value of real and personal property,	$16,902,993,543
In 1870 the assessed value of real estate and personal property was	14,178,986,732
Increased valuation from 1870 to 1880,	$2,724,006,811

It must be remembered that the valuation in 1870 was currency, on which there was a discount for gold of 25 per cent., or one-fourth; hence in gold the valuation was one-fifth less, or $11,343,189,386, which will give as the true increase in gold value of assessed personal and real estate from 1870 to 1880,

the sum of $5,559,804,157, or an increase of nearly one-half of the assessed value in 1870.

THE TRUE VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.*

"The aggregate sum of the wealth of the United States June 1, 1880, was approximately" as follows:

The value of farms,	$10,197,000,000
Residences, business, real estate, including water-power,	9,881,000,000
Railroads and equipments,	5,536,000,000
Telegraphs, shipping, and canals,	419,000,000
Live stock, whether on or off farms, tools, machinery, etc.,	2,406,000,000
Household furniture, paintings, books, clothing, jewelry, household supplies of food, fuel, etc.,	5,000,000,000
Mines (including petroleum-wells), quarries, together with half of annual product, reckoned as the average supply in the hands of producers or dealers,	781,000,000
Three-quarters of the annual product of agriculture and manufactures, and of the annual importation of foreign goods, assumed to be the average supply in the hands of producers and dealers,	6,160,000,000
Churches, schools, asylums, public buildings of all kinds, and other real estate exempt from taxation,	2,000,000,000
Specie,	612,000,000
Miscellaneous items, including tools of mechanics,	650,000,000
Total estimated value,	$43,642,000,000

THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

RECEIPTS.

From customs,	$214,706,496 93	
" internal revenue,	144,720,368 98	
" sale of public lands,	7,955,864 42	
" tax on circulation and deposits in national banks,	9,111,008 85	
" profits on coinages, bullion deposits, and assays,	4,460,205 17	
" other sources,	17,332,637 60	
Total receipts,		$398,286,581 95

EXPENDITURES.

For civil expenses,	$22,343,285 76	
" foreign intercourse,	2,419,275 24	
" Indians,	7,362,590 34	
" pensions,	66,012,573 64	
" military establishments, etc.,	48,911,382 93	
" naval establishments, etc.,	15,283,437 17	
" miscellaneous expenditures,	40,098,432 73	
" expenses on account of District of Columbia,	3,817,028 48	
" interest on public debt,	59,160,131 25	
Total expenditures,		$265,408,137 54
Leaving surplus revenue,		$132,878,444 41
Cash balance in Treasury,		1,299,312 55
Total balance was applied as given in report of Treasurer (see report 1883),		$134,177,756 96

* Tenth Census Report, 1880 (complete), vol. vii. p. 11.

We cannot consider the vast and rapidly increasing resources of the United States, presented in the foregoing pages, without being impressed with the natural advantages of the soil and diversity of climate, as well as the almost marvellous development of the natural resources, and the immense production and the accumulation of wealth within the last decade, besides the steadily increasing national power and influence. With all these advantages our population should be the most prosperous and happy on the face of the globe.

But, alas! though our people are surrounded by these advantages, we are compelled to witness a vast amount of distress, destitution, and pauperism, and thousands of our people are without work and without bread and the commonest necessaries of life. Why is it? It ought not to be so. It need not be. We will endeavor to find a solution and discover the cause, that we may apply the remedy.

CHAPTER II.

THE QUANTITY AND COST OF INTOXICATING DRINKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

NUMEROUS and almost insurmountable difficulties are met at every step in the investigation of the quantity and cost of intoxicating drinks. Not only are great labor and research required, but the many frauds upon the revenue of the government increase the difficulty of obtaining exact records. At the best we can only approximate the amount of liquors consumed and their cost.

The figures we shall give will be within the truth, and no statement will be made that is in the least doubtful, as the cause of truth and humanity will be better served by under-statements than by exaggeration.

THE QUANTITY AND COST OF LIQUORS, 1870–1–2.

The spirits reported by the Internal Revenue Department for 1870 were 72,425,353 gallons proof.* The above 72,425,353 gallons are proof-spirits and contain fifty per cent. of alcohol, but after being rectified and dealt out to the consumers contain, on an average, not over forty per cent. of alcohol, or ten below proof, which will increase the above 7,500,000. So that, in estimating the spirits consumed, we have made the above allowance.†

* See "Our Wasted Resources," pp. 41, 42, 43. † See ibid. p. 46 and note.

THE LIQUORS CONSUMED, AND COST, IN 1870–1–2.

Year.	Quantity.	Cost to Consumers.
1870, ...	272,530,107 *	$619,425,110
1871, ...	302,409,593 *	680,036,042
1872, ...	337,288,066 *	735,720,048
Total, three years, .	912,227,766	$2,035,181,200

Thus in the three years 1870–1–2 there were consumed 912,227,766 gallons of liquors, costing more than two thousand million dollars.

THE QUANTITY AND COST OF LIQUORS, 1873.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, the 7,504 distilleries operated produced 71,151,367 gallons of proof-spirits, and the tax was paid for 63,061,002 gallons which were withdrawn for consumption.

The 3,554 breweries produced 8,910,823 barrels of fermented liquors for which the tax, $1 a barrel, was paid.

QUANTITY AND COST OF LIQUORS, DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED, CONSUMED IN 1873.

	Quantity.	Cost to Consumers.
Spirits (domestic), .	75,673,202 gals., at $6 a gal., .	$454,039,212
Ale, beer, etc. (domestic),	8,910,823 bbls., at $20 a bbl., .	178,216,460
Spirits (foreign), . .	2,126,650 gals., at $10 a gal., .	21,266,500
Champagne, etc., bottles,	323,063 doz. bottles, estimated,	7,727,984
Wines in casks, . .	9,318,720 gals., at $5 a gal., .	46,593,600
Ale, beer, etc. (imported),	2,117,587 gals., at $3 a gal., .	6,352,761
Total cost in 1873, ...		$714,196,517

THE QUANTITY AND COST OF LIQUORS CONSUMED IN 1874.

By the Internal Revenue report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, the 3,506 distilleries operating during the year produced 69,572,065 gallons of proof-spirits, and 61,763,700 gallons were with-

* See "Our Wasted Resources," pp. 47, 48.

drawn for consumption and tax paid; and 2,524 breweries produced 8,880,829 barrels, and paid tax for the same.

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED LIQUORS CONSUMED IN 1874, WITH THEIR COST.

	Quantity.	Cost to Consumers.
Spirits (domestic),	73,116,240 gallons,* at $6,	$438,697,440
Ale, beer, etc. (domestic),	8,830,829 barrels,* at $20,	177,616,580
Spirits, cordials, etc. (imported),	1,958,523 gallons,† at $10,	19,585,280
Champagne (imported),	231,408 doz. bottles,† estimated cost,	7,007,770
Wines (other), imported,	9,021,225 gallons,† at $5 a gallon,	45,106,125
Ale, beer, etc. (imported),	2,001,084 gallons,† at $3,	6,003,252
Total cost, 1874,		$694,016,447

By comparing the drink-bill of 1873 with that of 1874 it will be seen that the drink-bill of 1874 was $20,000,000 less than in 1873. Why this decrease with an increase of population? A partial, if not a complete, answer was given by Mr. Louis Schade, editor of the Washington *Sentinel*, and agent of the National Brewers' Association at Washington, D. C. Addressing the Brewers' Congress at Cincinnati, June, 1875, Mr. Schade said:‡ "Very severe is the injury which the brewers have received in the so-called temperance States. The local-option law of Pennsylvania reduced the number of breweries in that State from 500 in 1873 to 346 in 1874, thus destroying 154 breweries in one year. In Michigan it is even worse, for of 202 breweries in 1873 only 68 remained in 1874. In Ohio the crusaders destroyed 68 out of 296. In Indiana the Baxter law stopped 66 out of 158. In Maryland the breweries were reduced from 74 to 15, some few of those stopped lying in those counties in which they have the local-option law. There is no doubt that the agitation and prohibitory laws are the chief cause of the de-

* See Internal Revenue Report, 1874, p. v.

† Report Commerce and Navigation, 1874, pp. 678–680.

‡ See Report of the Brewers' Congress held in Cincinnati, 1875.

crease compared to the preceding year. Had our friends in Massachusetts been free to carry on their business, and had not the State authorities constantly interfered with the matter, there is no doubt that, instead of showing a decrease of 116,583 barrels in one year, they would have increased at the same rate as they did the preceding years. While there is not one State where there has not been a decrease in the number of breweries, there is at least one Territory that has held its own, and that is Utah, which retains its twenty-nine breweries. It seems these Mormons, after all, are not as bad as we usually make them."

Verily, prohibition increases drinking and drunkenness! Does not Mr. Schade clearly show that PROHIBITION does PROHIBIT?

THE QUANTITY AND COST OF LIQUORS, 1875.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, there were produced in 4,608 distilleries 60,930,425 gallons of spirits, and the following proof-spirits were withdrawn from bond and entered for consumption, viz.: *

	Gallons.
Spirits paying tax of 70 cts. a gallon, . . .	53,751,351
Spirits paying tax of 90 cts. a gallon, . . .	8,829,647
Total withdrawn from bond, ...	62,580,998

The 2,783 breweries produced 8,743,744 barrels on which the tax of $1 a barrel was paid—a decrease of 137,085 barrels from 1874.

There were imported and entered for consumption 1,694,590 gallons of spirits and cordials in casks, and 94,513 dozens in bottles; 6,384,544 gallons of wine in

* Internal Revenue Report, 1875, pp. xix., xxxiv.

casks, and 394,690 dozens in bottles; and 2,165,709 gallons of ale, beer, porter, etc.

The drink-bill for 1875 was not less than as follows:

	Quantity.		Cost to Consumers.
Domestic spirits,	75,086,397 gals.,	at $6 a gal.,	$450,518,382
Domestic ale, beer, etc. (8,743,744 bbls.),	271,056,064 gals.,	at $20 a bbl.,	174,874,880
Imported spirits and cordials,*	1,694,590 gals.,	at $10 a gal.,	16,945,900
Imported wine in casks,	6,384,544 gals.,	at $5 a gal.,	31,922,720
Imported ale, beer, etc.,	2,165,709 gals.,	at $3 a gal.,	6,497,127
Imported wine, in bot., 394,690 doz.,			8,724,963
Imported spirits, etc., in bot. 94,513 doz.,			1,427,856
Total, 489,203 doz.,	356,387,304 gals.,	costing	$690,911,828

THE QUANTITY AND COST OF LIQUORS CONSUMED IN 1876.

By the Internal Revenue report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the 2,918 distilleries operated produced 57,959,647† gallons of proof-spirits; and the following was withdrawn and the tax paid:

	Gallons.
Spirits withdrawn at 70 cts. a gallon,	3,946,274
Spirits withdrawn at 90 cts. a gallon,	53,043,115
Total paying tax,	56,989,389

The 3,293 breweries produced 9,159,675 barrels on which the tax was paid, being an increase of 415,931 barrels over 1875. Besides these domestic liquors there were imported and entered for consumption the liquors as given below.

The nation's drink-bill for 1876 was not less than as follows:

	Quantity.		Cost to Consumers.
Domestic spirits,	68,387,266 gals.,	at $6 a gal.,	$410,326,596
Domestic ale, beer, etc. (9,159,675 bbls.),	283,950,925 gals.,	at $20 a bbl.,	183,193,500
Imported spirits and cordials,‡	1,464,755 gals.,	at $10 a gal.,	14,647,550
Imported wines in cask,	4,431,899 gals.,	at $5 a gal.,	22,159,495
Imported ale, beer, etc.,	1,483,920 gals.,	at $3 a gal.,	4,451,760
Imported champagne in bot., 219,106 doz.,		estimated cost,	5,535,542
Imported other wines in bot., 157,126 doz.,		estimated cost,	1,408,744
Total, 370,232 doz.,	359,718,765 gals.,	costing	$641,723,187

* Report Commerce and Navigation, 1876, pp. 834–6.

† Internal Revenue Report, 1876, pp. v., xii.

‡ Report Commerce and Navigation, 1876, pp. 506, 550.

TABLE

Compendium of the Liquor-Business in

	States and Territories.	Number of Distilleries.*	Number of Brewers.*	Number of Wholesale Liquor-Dealers.*	Number of Wholesale Malt-Liquor Dealers.*	Number of Retail Liquor-Dealers who paid a tax of $25.*	Number of Retail Malt-Liquor Dealers who paid a tax of $20.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Alabama	69	4	66	3	1,890	5
2	Alaska	....	1	....	....	....	....
3	Arizona	....	6	20	....	167	....
4	Arkansas	10	1	37	20	106	1
5	California	190	202	312	30	7,898	136
6	Colorado	....	27	39	13	879	24
7	Connecticut	75	27	68	19	2,503	104
8	Dakota	....	7	6	....	179	4
9	Delaware	39	2	8	2	428	....
10	District of Columbia	419	15	37	2	1,075	8
11	Florida	1	....	15	19	571	2
12	Georgia	419	2	100	9	2,827	25
13	Idaho	1	9	12	....	273	2
14	Illinois	107	165	244	19	10,667	207
15	Indiana	122	109	111	23	5,286	96
16	Iowa	17	141	108	8	3,755	409
17	Kansas	7	47	33	....	1,245	53
18	Kentucky	803	36	260	96	4,011	145
19	Louisiana	2	15	184	58	3,380	4
20	Maine	....	10	11	5	761	76
21	Maryland	45	76	182	20	3,985	32
22	Massachusetts	34	47	261	106	8,253	652
23	Michigan	1	199	90	28	5,680	218
24	Minnesota	....	105	34	18	2,132	85
25	Mississippi	5	....	50	19	1,645	36
26	Missouri	131	113	245	3	5,811	64
27	Montana	....	25	33	....	404	8
28	Nebraska	1	27	15	2	764	23
29	Nevada	.....	41	40	23	954	10
30	New Hampshire	1	6	13	18	1,283	70
31	New Jersey	163	92	59	38	5,820	569
32	New Mexico	3	9	33	....	494	4
33	New York	89	393	916	99	25,921	2,225
34	North Carolina	640	....	40	38	2,362	9
35	Ohio	120	210	413	30	13,727	362
36	Oregon	3	26	22	....	696	34
37	Pennsylvania	153	235	552	42	15,719	630
38	Rhode Island	....	6	36	4	994	217
39	South Carolina	85	2	45	5	1,363	9
40	Tennessee	412	2	153	23	3,054	31
41	Texas	36	44	189	27	3,449	20
42	Utah	....	18	18	3	335	49
43	Vermont	4	2	2	5	484	63
44	Virginia	682	9	74	10	3,208	11
45	Washington	1	14	9	1	239	28
46	West Virginia	130	15	23	....	699	23
47	Wisconsin	11	232	93	3	4,852	93
48	Wyoming	....	9	12	2	204	....
	United States	4,680	2,783	5,348	644	163,453	7,081

* See Internal Revenue Report for 1875.

To illustrate Table III. It will be seen, by referring to the columns for New York, wholesale dealers in liquors, 99 wholesale dealers in malt liquors, and a total of 28,146 were $129,605,000, and retail malt-liquor dealers $6,675,000, and the total aggregate of male citizens, and one for every 156 persons, by the census of 1870. The same kind of

III.

the United States for the year 1875.

	Total number of Retailers of Liquors of both classes.	Sales of Retail Liquor-Dealers at an average of $5,000 per annum each.	Sales of Retail Malt-Liquor Dealers at an average of $3,000 per annum each.	Aggregate Sales of Retail Liquor-Dealers of both classes.	Number of Male Adults for each Retail Liquor place.	Number of Persons for each Retail Establishment.
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	1,895	$9,450,000	$15,000	$9,465,000	106	525
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
3	167	835,000	.....	835,000	20	57
4	107	530,000	3,000	533,000	93	4,527
5	8,034	39,490,000	408,000	39,898,000	18	69
6	903	4,395,000	72,000	4,467,000	17	44
7	2,607	12,515,000	312,000	12,827,000	48	206
8	183	895,000	12,000	907,000	28	77
9	428	2,140,000	.....	2,140,000	65	292
10	1,083	5,375,000	24,000	5,399,000	29	121
11	573	2,855,000	6,000	2,861,000	67	327
12	2,852	1,410,000	75,000	1,485,000	82	411
13	275	1,365,000	6,000	1,371,000	20	54
14	10,874	53,335,000	621,000	53,956,000	49	23
15	5,382	26,430,000	288,000	26,716,000	70	312
16	4,164	18,775,000	1,227,000	20,002,000	61	286
17	1,298	6,225,000	159,000	6,381,000	76	280
18	4,156	20,055,000	435,000	20,490,000	67	317
19	3,384	16,900,000	12,000	16,912,000	46	211
20	837	3,850,000	228,000	4,078,000	182	74
21	4,017	19,925,000	96,000	20,021,000	42	194
22	8,905	41,265,000	1,956,000	43,221,000	35	163
23	5,898	28,400,000	654,000	29,054,000	46	200
24	2,217	10,660,000	255,000	10,915,000	33	198
25	1,681	8,225,000	108,000	8,333,000	100	433
26	5,875	29,055,000	192,000	29,247,000	64	292
27	412	2,020,000	24,000	2,044,000	27	49
28	787	3,820,000	69,000	3,889,000	45	156
29	964	4,770,000	30,000	4,800,000	19	44
30	1,353	6,415,000	210,000	6,625,000	61	235
31	6,389	29,100,000	1,707,000	30,807,000	30	141
32	498	2,470,000	12,000	2,482,000	45	184
33	28,146	129,605,000	6,675,000	136,280,000	34	156
34	2,371	11,810,000	27,000	11,837,000	90	409
35	14,088	68,635,000	1,086,000	69,721,000	42	189
36	730	3,480,000	102,000	3,582,000	33	124
37	16,349	78,595,000	1,890,000	80,485,000	47	215
38	1,211	4,970,000	651,000	5,621,000	36	179
39	1,372	6,815,000	27,000	6,842,000	106	514
40	3,085	15,270,000	93,000	15,363,000	83	407
41	3,469	17,245,000	60,000	17,305,000	48	235
42	384	1,675,000	147,000	1,822,000	26	226
43	547	2,420,000	189,000	2,609,000	136	604
44	3,219	16,040,000	33,000	16,073,000	82	380
45	267	1,195,000	84,000	1,279,000	29	98
46	722	3,495,000	69,000	3,564,000	125	610
47	4,945	24,260,000	279,000	24,539,000	41	213
48	204	1,020,000	.....	1,020,000	25	44
	170,534	$817,265,000	$21,243,000	$838,508,000	49	226

that in 1875 there were in operation 89 distilleries and 393 breweries; there were 916 retailers of malt and other liquors; that the aggregate sales of retail liquor-dealers both classes of retailers $136,280,000; that there was one retailer of liquors to 34 adult facts can be found in the table for every State and Territory, and for the United States.

THE QUANTITY AND COST OF INTOXICATING DRINKS FOR 1877.

During the fiscal year 1877, by the Internal Revenue report, there were 4,510 distilleries, which produced 59,912,268 gallons of proof-spirits; and spirits withdrawn from bond and paid tax as follows:*

	Gallons.
Spirits, proof-gallons, paying 70 cts. a gallon, .	10,041
Spirits, proof-gallons, paying 90 cts. a gallon, .	56,838,484
Total withdrawn from bond, . . .	56,848,525

The 2,758 breweries produced 9,074,305 barrels of ale, beer, etc.—a decrease on 1876 of 85,370 barrels. During the year there were imported the spirits, wines, ale, beer, etc., to be hereafter mentioned.

The drink-bill of the United States in 1877 was not less than as follows:

	Quantity.		Cost to Consumers.
Domestic spirits, ...	68,218,230 gals.,	at $6 a gal.,	$409,309,380
Domestic ale, beer, etc. (9,074,305 bbls.),	281,303,455 gals.,	at $20 a bbl.,	181,486,100
Imported spirits, ...	1,376,210 gals.,	at $10 a gal.,	13,762,100
Imported wines in casks, ...	4,265,409 gals.,	at $5 a gal.,	21,327,045
Imported ale, beer, etc., ...	1,218,679 gals.,	at $3 a gal.,	3,218,037
Imported champagne, etc., in bot., ...	192,264 doz.,	estimated cost,	4,907,868
Imported wines in bot., .	153,084 doz.,	estimated cost,	1,603,004
Total, ...	345,348 doz.,	356,381,983 gals.,	costing $635,613,534

THE QUANTITY AND COST OF LIQUORS CONSUMED IN 1878.

The Internal Revenue Department report that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, the 5,652 distilleries operated produced 56,103,053 gallons,† and that the tax was paid on 49,573,639 proof-gallons and entered for consumption.

The 2,830 breweries produced 9,473,360 barrels* of ale, beer, etc., or an increase of 399,054 barrels over the previous year.

* Internal Revenue Report, 1877, pp. v., x.

† Internal Revenue Report, 1878, pp. xxi., xxix., lii.

There were imported and entered for consumption in 1878 the liquors specified below.*

The drink-bill of the United States in 1878 was not less than as follows:

	Quantity.		Cost to Consumers.
Domestic spirits,	59,488,366 gals.,	at $6 a gal.,	$356,930,196
Domestic ale, beer, etc. (9,473,360 bbls.),	293,674,160 gals.,	at $20 a bbl.,	189,467,200
Imported spirits and cordials,	1,226,203 gals.,	at $10 a gal.,	12,262,030
Imported still wines in casks,	3,653,726 gals.,	at $5 a gal.,	18,263,630
Imported ale, beer, etc.,	832,754 gals.,	at $3 a gal.,	2,498,262
Imported champagne in bot., 182,937 doz.,		estimated cost,	4,674,382
Imported still † wines in bot., 155,939 doz.,		estimated cost,	1,683,062
Total, 338,876 doz.,	358,875,209 gals.,	costing	$585,783,762

THE QUANTITY AND COST OF LIQUORS CONSUMED IN 1879.

There were produced by the 5,346 distilleries operated in the year 1879 71,892,621 proof-gallons of spirits, and withdrawn from bond and entered for consumption 51,892,714 proof-gallons, to which 20 per cent. may be added for dilutions by rectifiers and dealers, making 62,271,256 gallons of 40 per cent. alcohol. ‡ The 2,719 breweries produced ‡ 10,270,352 barrels—an increase over 1878 of 796,992 barrels.

The foreign liquors imported and entered for consumption were as given below.§

The United States drink-bill in 1879 was not less than as follows:

	Quantity.		Cost to Consumers.
Domestic spirits,	62,271,256 gals.,	at $6 a gal.,	$375,427,536
Domestic ale, beer, etc. (10,270,352 bbls.),	318,280,912 gals.,	at $20 a bbl.,	205,407,040
Imported spirits and cordials, etc., §	1,251,999 gals.,	at $10 a gal.,	12,519,990
Imported wines in casks,	3,867,533 gals.,	at $5 a gal.,	19,337,665
Imported ale, beer, etc.,	880,573 gals,	at $3 a gal.,	2,641,719
Imported champagne in bot., 195,599 doz.,		estimated cost,	5,025,216
Imported still wines in bot., 137,293 doz.,		estimated cost,	1,716,764
Total, 332,892 doz.,	386,652,273 gals.,	costing	$620,075,930

* Report Commerce and Navigation, 1878, pp. 549, 591–2.

† Still wines, a term used to distinguish them from sparkling wines.

‡ See Internal Revenue Report, 1879, pp. xxxv., lxxvi.

§ See Commerce and Navigation Report, 1879, pp. 601, 636.

TABLE IV.

The Quantity and Cost of Drinks in United States during Ten Years.

Year.	Quantity.	Gallons.	Cost to Consumers.
	Dozen Bottles.		
1870	.....	272,530,107	$619,425,110
1871	.....	302,409,593	680,036,042
1872	.....	337,288,066	735,720,048
1873	323,063	364,471,672	714,196,517
1874	281,408	361,402,776	694,016,447
1875	489,203	356,387,304	690,911,828
1876	370,232	359,718,765	641,723,187
1877	345,348	356,381,983	635,613,534
1878	338,876	358,875,290	585,783,762
1879	332,892	386,652,273	620,075,930
	2,481,022	3,456,117,829	$6,617,502,405

The ten years' drink-bill of the United States, from 1870 to 1879 inclusive, was over six thousand six hundred and seventeen million dollars ($6,617,502,405). This sum is only about $17,000,000 less than the value in 1880 of all the manufacturing and mechanical industries ($5,369,579,191); the value of all the non-precious minerals ($131,494,788); the value of all the precious minerals ($74,490,620); the annual income of all our railroads ($661,295,391), and all the receipts of the United States Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883 ($398,287,581).

Can we wonder that all the legitimate business of the country is depressed when so much money is wasted, the labor value of the nation?

THE QUANTITY AND COST OF LIQUORS CONSUMED IN 1880.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, there were 4,661 distilleries operated, which produced 90,-

355,270 proof-gallons of spirits. The tax of 90 cents a gallon was paid on 61,100,362 proof-gallons and entered for consumption; if 20 per cent. be added for dilutions it will be 73,320,434 gallons of 40 per cent. alcohol for drinking purposes. The 2,741 breweries produced 12,346,077 barrels of 31 gallons on which the tax of $1 a barrel was paid and entered for consumption. Besides these domestic liquors there were imported and entered for consumption the foreign liquors given below.

The drink-bill of the nation in 1880 was not less than the following:

	Quantity.		Cost to Consumers.
Domestic spirits,	73,320,434 gals., at	$6 a gal.,	$439,922,604
Domestic ale, beer, etc. (12,346,077 bbls.),	387,728,287 gals., at	$20 a bbl.,	246,921,540
Imported spirits, cordials, etc.,	1,393,814 gals., at	$10 a gal.,	13,938,140
Imported still wines in casks,	4,110,633 gals., at	$5 a gal.,	20,553,065
Imported ale, beer, etc.,	1,011,279 gals., at	$3 a gal.,	3,033,837
Imported champagne in bot., 629,902 doz.,		estimated cost,	6,915,143
Imported still wines in bot., 197,103 doz.,		estimated cost,	2,532,166
Total, 827,005 doz.,	467,564,447 gals.,	costing	$733,816,495

THE QUANTITY AND COST OF LIQUORS CONSUMED IN 1881.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, there were 5,210 registered distilleries operated, which produced 117,728,150 proof-gallons of spirits; there were withdrawn from bond 67,372,575 proof-gallons on which the tax was paid, and entered for consumption,* to which 20 per cent. must be added for dilutions before reaching the consumers, or 80,847,090 gallons of 40 per cent. alcohol. The 2,474 breweries produced 13,237,700 barrels of 31 gallons of ale, beer, etc., on which the tax was paid, and entered for consumption. There were imported and entered for con-

* Internal Revenue Report, 1881, pp. lv., lvii., 51.

sumption the foreign spirits, wines, etc., as given below.*

The drink-bill of the United States in 1881 was not less than as follows:

	Quantity.		Cost to Consumers.
Domestic spirits,	80,847,090 gals.,	at $6 a gal.,	$485,082,540
Domestic ale, beer, etc. (13,237,700 bbls.),	410,368,700 gals.,	at $20 a bbl.,	264,754,000
Imported spirits, cordials, etc.,	1,478,964 gals.,	at $10 a gal.,	14,789,640
Imported still wines in casks,	4,178,825 gals.,	at $5 a gal.,	20,894,125
Imported ale, beer, etc.,	1,164,505 gals.,	at $3 a gal.,	3,493,515
Imported champagne in bot., 329,731 doz.,		estimated cost,	8,529,306
Imported still wines in bot., 158,184 doz.,		estimated cost,	2,569,454
Total, 487,815 doz.,	498,038,084 gals.,	costing	$800,112,580

THE QUANTITY AND COST OF INTOXICATING DRINKS IN 1882.

The 5,022 distilleries registered and operated in 1882 produced 105,853,161 proof-gallons of spirits, and withdrawn from bond 70,730,180† proof-gallons and entered for consumption, which, after usual dilutions, would make 84,876,216 gallons of 40 per cent. alcohol. The 2,557 breweries produced 15,680,678 barrels† of fermented liquors, of 31 gallons, or 2,442,977 barrels more than in 1881. There were imported and entered for consumption the foreign liquors as given below.‡

The nation's drink-bill in 1882 was not less than as follows:

	Quantity.		Cost to Consumers.
Domestic spirits,	84,876,216 gals.,	at $6 a gal.,	$509,257,296
Domestic ale, beer, etc. (15,680,678 bbls.),	486,101,018 gals.,	at $20 a bbl.,	313,613,560
Imported spirits, cordials, etc.,	1,379,635 gals.,	at $10 a gal.,	13,796,350
Imported still wines in casks,	4,452,866 gals ,	at $5 a gal.,	22,264,330
Imported ale, beer, etc.,	1,536,600 gals.,	at $3 a gal.,	4,609,800
Imported champagne in bot., 344,627 doz.,		estimated cost,	8,895,646
Imported still wines in bot., 263,453 doz.,		estimated cost,	3,228,352
Total, 608,080 doz.,	578,346,335 gals.,	costing	$875,665,344

Table V. is a compendium of the liquor busi-

* Commerce and Navigation Report, 1881, pp. 531, 567, 568.

† Internal Revenue Report, 1882, pp. vii., liii., 38, 39, 43.

‡ Report of Commerce and Navigation, 1882, pp. 560, 565, 566.

ness of the United States and the several States and Territories during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882. Column No. 1 shows the number of retail liquor-dealers paying $25 a year tax; No. 2, number of retail malt-liquor dealers paying $20 a year tax; No. 3, the aggregate number of taxed retail liquor and retail malt-liquor dealers; No. 4, aggregate sales of retail liquor-dealers, at an average of $5,000 each annually; No. 5, aggregate sales of retail malt-liquor dealers at an average of $3,000 each per annum; No. 6, estimated sales of all classes of retail dealers at the averages given; No. 7, number of wholesale liquor-dealers; No. 8, number of wholesale malt-liquor dealers; No. 9, total wholesalers of both classes; No. 10, number of persons to each taxed retail liquor establishment in No. 3; No. 11, number of male adults to each taxed retail liquor establishment in No. 3; No. 12, number of brewers; No. 13, number of barrels of fermented liquors produced in each State in 1882; No. 14, number of rectifiers; No. 15, number of proof-gallons of spirits rectified in each State in the year ending April 30, 1882; No. 16, number of distilleries operated during 1872 in each State.

THE QUANTITY AND COST OF LIQUORS CONSUMED IN 1883.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, there were 187,871 retail liquor-dealers paying $25 a year tax; 4,647 wholesale liquor dealers paying $100 a year tax; 7,998 retail malt-liquor dealers paying $20 tax a year; and 2,582 wholesale malt-liquor dealers paying $50 a year tax. There were 5,283 registered

TABLE

	States and Territories.	Licensed Retail Liquor-Dealers paying $25 per annum.*	Licensed Retail Malt-Liquor Dealers paying $20 per annum.*	Aggregate Taxed Retail Liquor and Malt-Liquor Dealers.	Aggregate Sales of Retail Liquor-Dealers at an average of $5,000 each annually.	Aggregate Sales of Retail Malt-Liquor Dealers at an average of $3,000 each per annum.	Total estimated Sales of all Classes of Retail Liquor-Sellers at the averages given.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Alabama	1,501	12	1,513	$7,505,000	$36,000	$7,541,000
2	Arizona	830	9	839	4,150,000	27,000	4,177,000
3	Arkansas	855	8	863	4,275,000	24,000	4,299,000
4	California	9,373	265	9,638	46,865,000	795,000	47,660,000
5	Colorado	2,623	57	2,680	13,115,000	171,000	13,286,000
6	Connecticut	2,604	226	2,830	13,020,000	678,000	13,698,000
7	Dakota	946	18	964	4,730,000	54,000	4,784,000
8	Delaware	562	7	569	2,810,000	21,000	2,831,000
9	Florida	409	45	454	2,045,000	135,000	2,180,000
10	Georgia	2,151	25	2,176	10,755,000	75,000	10,830,000
11	Idaho	508	2	510	2,540,000	6,000	2,546,000
12	Illinois	11,094	296	11,390	55,470,000	888,000	56,358,000
13	Indiana	5,196	129	5,324	25,980,000	387,000	26,367,000
14	Iowa	4,104	321	4,425	20,520,000	963,000	21,483,000
15	Kansas	1,460	52	1,512	7,300,000	156,000	7,456,000
16	Kentucky	4,208	187	4,395	21,040,000	561,000	21,601,000
17	Louisiana	4,785	14	4,799	23,925,000	42,000	23,967,000
18	Maine	918	101	1,019	4,590,000	303,000	4,893,000
19	Maryland	4,848	123	4,971	24,240,000	369,000	24,609,000
20	Massachusetts	6,913	520	7,433	34,565,000	1,560,000	36,125,000
21	Michigan	5,066	308	5,374	25,330,000	924,000	26,254,000
22	Minnesota	2,898	96	2,994	14,490,000	288,000	14,778,000
23	Mississippi	1,831	87	1,918	9,155,000	261,000	9,416,000
24	Missouri	6,950	166	7,116	34,750,000	498,000	35,248,000
25	Montana	808	16	824	4,040,000	48,000	4,088,000
26	Nebraska	990	36	1,026	4,950,000	78,000	5,028,000
27	Nevada	812	16	828	4,060,000	48,000	4,018,000
28	New Hampshire	950	281	1,231	4,750,000	843,000	5,593,000
29	New Jersey	6,229	416	6,644	31,145,000	1,248,000	32,393,000
30	New Mexico	1,289	8	1,297	6,445,000	24,000	6,469,000
31	New York	27,200	2,297	27,497	136,000,000	6,891,000	142,891,000
32	North Carolina	1,556	23	1,579	7,780,000	69,000	7,849,000
33	Ohio	12,729	319	13,048	63,645,000	957,000	64,602,000
34	Oregon	983	39	1,042	4,915,000	117,000	5,032,000
35	Pennsylvania	16,259	756	17,015	81,295,000	2,268,000	83,563,000
36	Rhode Island	1,344	79	1,423	6,720,000	237,000	6,957,000
37	South Carolina	814	23	837	4,070,000	69,000	4,139,000
38	Tennessee	1,933	33	1,966	9,665,000	99,000	9,764,000
39	Texas	2,514	298	2,812	12,570,000	894,000	13,464,000
40	Utah	386	6	392	1,930,000	18,000	1,948,000
41	Vermont	426	50	476	2,130,000	150,000	2,280,000
42	Virginia	2,228	15	2,243	11,140,000	45,000	11,185,000
43	Washington	391	56	447	1,955,000	168,000	2,123,000
44	West Virginia	786	23	809	3,930,000	69,000	3,999,000
45	Wisconsin	5,275	140	5,415	26,375,000	420,000	26,795,000
46	Wyoming	235	2	237	1,175,000	6,000	1,181,000
	United States	168,770	8,006	176,776	843,850,000	24,018,000	867,868,000

* Internal Revenue Report, 1882, p. xxix.

V.

	Wholesale Liquor-Dealers.*	Wholesale Malt-Liquor Dealers.*	Total Wholesale Dealers of both classes.	Number of Persons to each Taxed Retail Liquor Establishment.†	Number of Male Adults to each Taxed Retail Liquor Estab'ment.†	No. of Breweries.‡	Number of Barrels of Fermented Liquors produced, 1882.	Number of Rectifiers.‡	Number of Proof-Gallons of Spirits Rectified during the year ending April 30, 1882.§	Number of Distilleries operated during 1882.
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	49	10	59	832	172	...	.....	3	108,466	28
2	20	10	30	48	24	30	3,743	2	25,680	...
3	22	6	28	939	212	...	.....	...	.....	15
4	293	28	321	92	34	241	400,219	92	2,101,682	239
5	116	41	157	73	35	34	80,891	8	119,051	...
6	45	73	118	220	63	24	98,204	16	191,773	87
7	32	12	44	140	54	22	16,300	...	.....	...
8	8	5	13	256	67	6	13,179	2	39,144	82
9	8	16	24	594	135	...	.....	...	.....	1
10	52	17	69	709	147	1	4,493	12	444,408	336
11	14	2	16	64	29	17	3,130	1	8,204	1
12	250	137	387	272	69	130	972,803	95	5,749,481	52
13	71	60	131	371	94	68	306,462	11	175,004	69
14	55	54	109	367	94	123	264,946	7	114,749	9
15	16	18	34	659	176	21	22,460	3	11,370	2
16	185	32	217	373	86	34	202,904	53	5,468,750	688
17	181	14	195	196	45	10	51,471	26	1,090,968	1
18	8	13	21	636	183	.	.....	...	.....	...
19	150	39	189	188	47	71	321,970	67	3,879,954	32
20	179	154	333	253	68	30	773,798	46	1,799,372	24
21	49	90	139	368	87	134	304,673	12	323,734	...
22	30	25	55	265	143	116	198,979	14	3,259,225	...
23	33	15	48	589	124	...	.....	1	.....	1
24	236	186	422	305	76	72	943,382	65	3,994,909	72
25	46	11	57	47	25	24	12,438	1	7,380	...
26	23	25	48	441	126	29	49,999	2	116,165	1
27	14	2	16	75	38	41	10,506	2	7,121	...
28	4	37	41	282	85	5	233,751	1	14,030	1
29	66	99	165	170	47	53	749,394	15	154,368	104
30	53	16	69	93	26	6	1,647	1	.....	7
31	812	355	1,167	185	51	349	5,220,355	204	10,560,922	98
32	35	9	44	887	187	1	20	6	68,109	1,348
33	309	138	447	245	63	177	1,458,556	107	11,487,203	92
34	31	28	59	168	57	43	23,781	5	68,109	8
35	399	217	616	252	65	328	1,613,756	206	8,816,661	126
36	37	18	55	195	55	4	65,401	8	35,169	...
37	22	14	36	1,189	246	2	9,166	1	20,500	28
38	65	13	78	774	168	2	8,773	8	277,117	304
39	59	74	133	566	135	23	2,835	8	217,048	4
40	16	8	24	377	83	18	16,719	2	20,718	...
41	1	7	8	698	201	...	.....	...	.....	8
42	46	10	56	674	149	2	24,244	12	665,553	1,024
43	15	5	20	170	62	36	13,142	...	.....	...
44	9	2	11	764	172	9	44,659	6	68,854	134
45	66	39	105	243	63	214	1,132,500	26	1,312,749	5
46	11	2	13	88	43	7	4,922	...	.....	...
	4,241	2,186	6,427	283	73	2,557	15,680,678	1,157	59,810,407	5,022

* Internal Revenue Report, 1882, p. xxix.

† In preparing these columns all fractions under one-half are thrown off; one-half or more, a unit is added.

‡ Internal Revenue Report, 1882, p. cxxix. § Ibid. p. xlii.

distilleries, of which 5,129 were operated, consuming 18,644,787 bushels of grain, etc., and 2,373,106 gallons of molasses.* From the grain were produced 72,235,175 gallons of spirits; from the molasses, 1,778,133 gallons, or a total of 74,013,308 gallons of proof-spirits and 64,940,966 gallons rectified. There were withdrawn from bond, and the tax paid for, 75,441,111 gallons of proof-spirits,* and entered for consumption; and this quantity, when reduced 20 per cent., would make 90,529,333 gallons of 40 per cent. of alcohol, the full average strength of liquors sold to the consumers.

There were 2,378 brewers who paid the special tax, and consumed 41,065,125 bushels * of malt, and produced 16,426,050 barrels * of ale, beer, etc., on which they paid the tax of $1 a barrel of 31 gallons. During the same period there were imported and entered for consumption the following: † Spirits, cordials, etc., 1,676,069 gallons; still wines, 6,901,551 gallons; champagne, etc., 524,988 dozen bottles; other wines in bottles, 265,603 dozens; ale, beer, etc., 1,881,002 gallons.

The nation's drink-bill in 1883 was not less than as follows:

	Quantity.		Cost to Consumers.
Domestic spirits,	90,529,333 gals.,	at $6 a gal.,	$543,175,998
Domestic ale, beer, etc. (16,426,050 bbls.),	509,207,550 gals.,	at $20 a bbl.,	328,521,000
Imported spirits, cordials, etc.,	1,676,069 gals.,	at $10 a gal.,	16,760,000
Imported still wines,	6,901,551 gals.,	at $5 a gal.,	34,507,755
Imported ale, beer, etc.,	1,881,002 gals.,	at $3 a gal.,	5,643,006
Imported champagne in bot., 524,988 doz.,		estimated cost,	12,646,190
Imported other wines in bot., 265,603 doz.,		estimated cost,	3,374,942
Total, 890,591 doz.,	610,195,505 gals.,	costing	$944,629,581

Thus the nation's drink-bill in 1883 was nearly sixty-nine million dollars more than in 1882.

* Internal Revenue Report, 1883.

† Report of Commerce and Navigation, 1883.

The nation's drink-bill from 1880 to 1883 inclusive:

Year.	Quantity.		Estimated cost, Dollars.
	Dozens of bottles.	Gallons.	
1880, . . .	827,005	462,564,447	733,816,495
1881, . . .	487,815	498,038,084	800,112,580
1882, . . .	608,080	578,346,335	875,665,344
1883, . . .	890,591	610,195,505	944,629,581
	2,813,491	2,149,144,371	3,354,224,000

FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.

The quantity and cost of liquors given in the preceding pages are based on the supposition that the liquors are sold to the consumers as when taken from the bonded warehouses, except a reduction of 20 per cent. of alcohol by rectifiers and wholesale or retail dealers to suit the various tastes of the consumers—that no other reductions and no adulterations take place. It is also assumed that there are no illicit manufacturers of liquors. It is a well-established fact that the liquors on which the tax is paid are not the only liquors sold; for during the previous ten or twelve years, and also before,* vast quantities of liquors have been annually sold on which no tax was paid.

The following figures will show the number of illicit stills seized, persons arrested operating them, and casualties to officers and others in their efforts to suppress the illicit traffic during the five fiscal years 1877 to 1881, and from June 30 to November, 1881.†

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	June 30 to Nov. 1881.	Total.
Stills seized, ...	598	1,024	1,319	969	756	103	4,769
Persons arrested, ...	1,174	1,976	2,924	1,031	1,152	358	8,615
Officers and employees killed, .	12	10	4	....	1	1	28
Officers and employees wounded,	8	17	22	8	9	....	64

* See "Our Wasted Resources," pp. 51 to 57.

† See Internal Revenue Report, 1881, p. xxii.

During those five years and four months 4,769 stills were seized, 8,615 persons arrested for operating those illicit stills, 28 persons were killed and 64 wounded while in the discharge of their duty in the suppression of illicit distilling. This illicit business did not stop in 1881; for in the year 1882, 509 stills were seized and 1,471 persons arrested for the same business, and 4 officers and others killed in their endeavor to stop it.

No one will suppose that all the illicit spirits, ale, beer, etc., was captured, nor all the frauds on the Government detected, any more than all the burglars and counterfeiters are discovered when a few are caught plying their dishonest and fraudulent transactions.

These frauds on the Government make it impossible to ascertain the actual amount of intoxicating drinks annually consumed. While the Internal Revenue Department is our only guide of liquor manufactured, yet great allowance must be made in estimating the magnitude of the liquor-traffic from official figures. There is one thing certain, and that is this: that the liquors consumed are not less than the quantity upon which the tax is paid.

In the absence of reliable official figures, it will be safe to estimate that, on an average, each of the retail liquor-dealers paying $25 a year tax will sell not less than $5,000 worth of liquors; and each retail malt-liquor dealer will sell on an average not less than $3,000 worth annually; on these estimates columns No. 4 and No. 5 of Table V. are based.

There are some of both classes of liquor-dealers who do not, perhaps, sell annually liquors to the

amount estimated, but there are thousands that sell much more to make up the deficiency. There are many places in Philadelphia that daily sell from $100 to $150 worth and more. A short time ago a person informed us that he had been employed at different times in two establishments in the vicinity of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; the sales of liquors alone in one of them was $98 a day, and in the other $48 a day. Every one who knows anything of the liquor business, or has given any thought or examination to the subject, knows that the average sales of $5,000 a year for each retail liquor-dealer, and $3,000 for each retail malt-liquor dealer, is below their actual sales.*

Tables VI. and VII. show the taxes received from intoxicating drinks since the establishment of the Internal Revenue Department of the national Government in 1862. It will be seen that during the last twenty years $841,073,975 87 have been received for tax on distilled spirits, and from fermented liquors $173,380,365 40, or a total of $1,014,454,341 27.

The tables also show the rate of tax in each fiscal year, and the quantity of distilled spirits and fermented liquors reported to the department.

It will be seen that in the years when the rate of tax was the highest the least quantity of distilled spirits was reported. It will be seen that in part of the year 1865, and in the years 1866, 1867, and 1868, when the tax on spirits was $2 a gallon, less than 15,000,000 gallons were reported annually in 1866, 1867, and in 1868; but when the tax was re-

* For further evidence see "Our Wasted Resources," pp. 55 to 57.

TABLE VI.

Showing total Internal Revenue collected from Spirits, with the number of gallons, each fiscal year from September 1, 1862, *to June* 30, 1883, *and the number of wholesale and retail liquor-dealers in each year.*

Fiscal year ending June 30.	Rate of Tax at which Collections were made, per gallon.	Aggregate Collections at each rate.	Aggregate Quantities at each rate.	Aggregate Collections for each Fiscal Year.	Aggregate Quantities for each Fiscal Year.	Average rate of Tax per gallon.	Retail Liquor-Dealers.	Wholesale Liquor-Dealers.
		Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	No.	No.
1863	$0 20	3,229,990 79	16,149,954	3,229,990 79	16,149,954	0 20	73,887	....
1864	20	11,372,719 13	56,863,595	28,431,797 83	85,295,393	0 33.33	80,636	....
	60	17,059,078 70	28,431,798					
1865	20	965,705 16	4,828,525	16,007,706 99	16,973,974	0 94.31	88,636	4,006
	25	7,565 41	30,262					
	50	2,980 78	5,961					
	60	2,897,115 50	4,828,525					
	1 50	7,281,187 14	4,854,125					
	2 00	4,853,153 00	2,426,576					
1866	50	44,740 70	89,481	29,482,077 99	14,847,943	1 98.56	112,289	8,015
	1 50	238,759 14	159,173					
	2 00	29,198,578 15	14,599,289					
1867	1 00	13,069 56	13,070	29,164,409 34	14,588,740	1 99.91	118,667	10,968
	2 00	29,151,339 78	14,575,670					
1868	1 00	158,885 62	158,886	14,290,730 98	7,224,809	1 97.81	129,716	8,340
	2 00	14,131,845 36	7,065,923					
1869	50	18,787.891 70	37,575,783	33,735,323 68	62,092,417	0 54.33	121,910	5,333
	60	14,630,370 60	24,383,951					
	2 00	265,366 11	132,683					
	..	156,695 27	....					
1870	50	39,245,099 04	78,490,198	39,245,099 04	78,490,198	0 50	....	....
1871	50	31,157,314 15	62,314,628	31,157,314 15	62,314,628	0 50	146,059	7,466
1872	50	33,117,788 99	66,235,578	33,117,788 99	66,235,578	0 50	161,144	20,655
1873	50	7,516,835 35	15,033,671	43,131,064 78	65,911,141	0 65.44	200,656	7,816
	70	35,614,229 43	50,877,470					
1874	70	43,807,093 70	62,581,562	43,807,093 70	62,581,362	0 70	172,860	5,965
1875	70	38,868,838 76	55,526,912	46,877,938 10	64,425,911	0 72.76	164,425	5,348
	90	8,009,099 34	8,898,999					
1876	70	2,873,264 46	4,104,664	51,390,490 43	58,012,693	0 88.58	159,997*	5,020*
	90	48,517,225 97	53,908,029					
1877	70	62,159 09	88,798	52,671,291 34	58,543,389	0 89.97	156,634*	4,604*
	90	52,609,132 25	58,454,591					
1878	70	25,328 53	36,184	45,626,533 06	50,704,189	0 89.89	157,345*	4,592*
	90	45,601,204 53	50,668,005					
1879	50	15,502 27	31,005	47,709,464 24	53,025,175	0 90	155,850*	4,252*
	70	2,767 03	3,953					
	90	47,691,194 94	52,990,217					
1880	70	190 84	272	55,919,119 18	62,132,415	0 90	163,523*	4,122*
	90	55,918,928 34	62,132,143					
1881	70	1,251 58	1,788	62,214,127 56	69,127,206	0 90	170,640*	4,112*
	90	62,212,875 98	69,125,418					
1882	70	2 17	3	64,778,756 97	71,976,398	0 90	168,770	4,241*
	90	64,778,754 80	71,976,395					
1883	90	69,085,856 73	76,762,063	69,085,856 73	76,762,063	0 90	187,871	4,647*
		841,073,975 87	1,117,415,776	841,073,975 87	1,117,415,776	0 75.27	....	....

* The years ending April 30.

TABLE VII.

Showing the Internal Revenue collected on Fermented Liquors, together with the quantity in barrels and gallons of the same, with rate of tax during each fiscal year, from September 1, 1862, *to June* 30, 1883. *Also, the number of brewers and wholesale and retail malt-liquor dealers, etc., from* 1873 *to* 1883.

Year.	Rate of Tax at which Collectionswere made.	Aggregate Collections at each rate.	Aggregate quantities in barrels, and equivalents in gallons, for each year.		No. of Brewers.†	Wholesale Malt-Liquor Dealers.†	Retail Malt-Liquor Dealers.†
	Per bbl.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Gallons.	No.	No.	No.
1863	$1 00	885,271 88	2,006,626	62,205,375	....	....	....
	60*	672,811 53					
1864	60	1,376,491 12	3,141,381	97,382,811	....	....	....
	1 00*	847,228 61					
1865	1 00	3,657,181 06	3,657,181	113,372,611	....	....	....
1866	1 00	5,115,140 49	5,115,140	158,569,340	....	....	....
1867	1 00	5,819,345 49	6,207,402	192,429,462	....	....	....
1868	1 00	5,685,663 70	6,146,663	190,546,553	....	....	....
1869	1 00	5,866,400 98	6,342,055	196,603,705	....	....	....
1870	1 00	6,081,520 54	6,574,617	203,813,127	....	....	....
1871	1 00	7,159,740 20	7,740,260	239,948,060	3,147	....	....
1872	1 00	8,009,969 72	8,659,427	268,442,237	3,421	....	....
1873	1 00	8,910,823 83	9,633,323	298,633,013	4,131	469	5,473
1874	1 00	8,880,829 68	9,600,897	297,627,807	3,282	627	8,931
1875	1 00	8,743,744 62	9,452,697	293,033,607	2,783	644	7,081
1876	1 00	9,159,675 95	9,902,352	306,972,912	3,293	696	7,711
1877	1 00	9,174,305 93	9,810,060	304,111,860	2,758	840	7,964
1878	1 00	9,473,360 70	10,241,471	317,485,601	2,830	1,185	9,499
1879	1 00	10,270,352 83	11,103,084	344,195,604	2,719	1,284	10,636
1880	1 00	12,346,077 26	13,347,111	413,790,441	2,741	2,065	11,610
1881	1 00	13,237,700 63	14,311,028	443,641,868	2,474	2,034	8,536
1882	1 00	15,680,678 54	16,952,085	525,514,635	2,371	2,186	8,006
1883	1 00	16,426,050 11	17,757,892	550,494,652	2,378	2,582	7,998
		173,380,365 40	187,702,751	5,818,785,281			

* The act of July 1, 1862, went into operation September, 1862. The act of March 3, 1863, provided that the tax on fermented liquors should be 60 cents a barrel from the date of the passage of that act to April 1, 1864. Hence, the tax of 60 cents per barrel having expired by limitation April 1, 1864, the tax of $1 per barrel, under the act of July 1, 1862, was again revived, and has continued in force from and including that date.

† The years ending April 30.

duced to 50 cents a gallon in 1869, 62,000,000 gallons were reported, clearly showing the extensive frauds upon the Government by the liquor-manufacturers, and also the difficulty of ascertaining the exact quantity of intoxicating drinks produced and consumed. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, in his report for the year 1864, said: "We have yet no experience which enables us to form a satisfactory opinion how far the production of spirits may be influenced by increase of duty. The annual yield of our distilleries has been about 100,000,000 gallons, of which full 94,000,000 are consumed at home." This confirms my estimate that not less than 100,000,000 gallons are annually consumed in the United States.

CHAPTER III.

COST OF INTOXICATING DRINKS CONTRASTED, ETC.

THE cost of intoxicating drinks in the United States during the present century, although approximated, it will be evident to every one who will carefully consider the estimates, has not been exaggerated.

It is difficult for persons generally to comprehend the true value of a million dollars, and still more difficult to comprehend hundreds of millions. To comprehend clearly anything it must be mentally compared with some other thing well known; hence we will compare the value of sums of money spent for intoxicating drinks during the several periods named.

TABLE VIII.

Of Imports and Exports to and from the United States, with the Estimated Cost of Intoxicating Drinks, for the Periods named, from 1800 *to* 1883.

Period. (Inclusive.)	No. Years	Imports, Including Coin and Bullion.	Exports, Including Coin and Bullion.	Estimated Cost of Intoxicating Drinks.
1800 to 1824....	25	$1,752,991,088 Merchandise only.	$1,099,296,169 Merchandise only.	$1,937,450,438
1825 to 1839....	15	1,547,193,788	1,111,878,875	1,172,609,790
1840 to 1849....	10	1,105,696,970	1,096,976,173	1,130,557,130
1850 to 1859....	10	2,684,483,018	2,140,154,928	2,275,982,211
1860 to 1869....	10	3,236,780,001	2,326,950,842	4,798,199,484
1870 to 1879....	10	5,120,119,800	5,301,556,001	6,617,502,405
1800 to 1879....	80	$15,447,264,665	$13,076,812,988	$17,932,301,458
1880 to 1883....	4	2,758,439,852	3,245,334,664	3,354,224,000
1800 to 1884....	84	18,205,704,517	$16,322,147,652	$21,286,525,458

By the foregoing table, during the first quarter of this century there was spent for intoxicating drinks nearly $2,000,000,000 ($1,948,205,487), $195,000,000 more than the value of all imports, including coin and bullion, and $858,000,000 more than the value of the merchandise, coin, and bullion; and during the next fifteen years, from 1825 to 1840, the value of imports was over $1,547,000,000, and $375,000,000 more than the cost of liquors ($1,172,609,790), and liquors cost $62,000,000 more than the value of all domestic exports.

During the next ten years over $1,130,000,000 were spent for liquors, which was $30,000,000 more than the value of all imports, and $34,000,000 more than the value of exports. From 1850 to 1859 there were spent for liquors $2,275,000,000, or $135,000,000 more than the value of all domestic exports. During the ten years from 1870 to 1879 the nation's drink-bill was $6,717,000,000, or $1,497,000,000 more than the value of all imports, and $1,316,000,000 more than all domestic exports. During eighty years our nation's drink-bills were nearly $18,000,000,000, which was $2,485,000,000 more than all foreign imports, and $4,856,000,000 more than all our domestic exports. And during the present century (eighty-four years) we have spent for liquors $21,286,000,000, or $3,081,000,000 more than all foreign imports during the same period, and $4,964,000,000 more than all domestic exports. Thus have our people been continually spending since the formation of the nation more than the value of imports or exports.

By the Tenth Census Report (1880) the assessed value of real and personal property was $16,902,993,-

543, or $4,384,000,000 less than the drink-bill of the nation during the century (eighty-four years). These more than $21,286,000,000, the hard-earned wages of our toiling millions, that should have been spent by our laboring classes for food and clothing for themselves and their families, and to promote the prosperity of the country and the happiness of our people, were expended for strong drinks, from which have flowed poverty, misery, crime, disease, and death, and have burdened our industrious and sober citizens with taxes that would not have been needed had not these thousands of millions been expended for drink.

Then, again, by the Census Report (1880), the value of farm products sold, consumed, or on hand was $2,212,540,927, which was $197,000,000 less than the cost of drinks for the three years 1880, 1881, and 1882. The value of the products of our mechanical and manufacturing industries for the same period was $5,369,579,191, which was $198,000,000 less than the nation's drink-bill ($5,567,759,276) for eight years, from 1875 to 1882 inclusive.

Then, again, the cost of liquors during the seventy-nine years (from 1800 to 1879 inclusive) was $17,932,-301,458, or over $1,000,000,000 more than the assessed value of all real estate and personal property in 1880 within the United States. Our people in three years spend for drink more than the value of the annual products of all our farms, and in eight years more than the value of all our mechanical and manufacturing industries; or in less than eleven years our people expend for drinks the value of the annual products of our farms, and of all our mechanical and

manufacturing industries. Thus, if a fire were to be kindled on the first of January of every eleventh year, and if during the year every article as fast as produced in all our factories, workshops, etc., and all the farm products as fast as they were gathered, were thrown into this fire and burned until nothing but their ashes remained, this destruction of the products of labor and capital would not inflict as much pecuniary injury on our people and country as is produced during every eleven years by the sale of intoxicating drinks. If the products of our farms, factories, and workshops of the value of the money spent annually in drinks were destroyed by fire and flood, it would be a terrible loss, and a cry of woe, sorrow, and horror would be raised all over our land, and would arouse and excite every feeling heart. Yet this destruction would not deprive our working-classes of the physical and mental power to supply their loss with others. To spend money for intoxicating drinks is not only a waste of the money, but the users of the drinks are, while under their influence, incapacitated to perform their duties, in a greater or less degree.

As said already, the assessed value of real estate and personal property in 1880 was $16,902,993,543; the true value, by the Census Report, was $43,642,000,000. During the present century, or in eighty-three years (from 1800 to 1883 inclusive), there were spent for liquors more than twenty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-six million dollars ($21,286,525,458), which is nearly one-half of the true value of all the property, real and personal, that has been accumulated since the landing of the Pilgrim Fa-

thers from the *Mayflower* on Plymouth Rock and the first settlers at Jamestown. It may be safely asserted that, if the true cost of liquors could be ascertained, more money has been spent for alcoholic poisons and their indirect cost since the Declaration of Independence than would buy to-day all our farms, factories, and workshops, with their machinery and other contents, all our railways and equipments, all the houses, furniture, clothing, and other articles of value in the United States, with the breweries and distilleries, liquor-shops and liquors, thrown into the bargain.

The permanent investments in the 87,891* miles of railroads in operation and owned by the 1,482 railway companies in the United States in 1880 was $5,182,445,807. The drink-bill of the nation for the ten years (1870 to 1879) was $6,617,502,405, which was $1,436,000,000 more than the permanent investment of all the railroads in the United States in 1880. Indeed, our nation's drink-bill for the last seven years was only about $6,000,000 less than the investment in railroads. Thus in seven years our people spend for drink nearly as much money as is now invested in the 87,891 miles of railroads operated in the United States in 1880. Then, again, the annual average cost of liquors for the three years (from 1880 to 1882, inclusive) was $803,000,000 ; the average annual cost of liquors for each man, woman, and child was $16, and for each family $80 75.

There were, in 1880, 8,955,812 dwellings,† of which 163,522 were taxed retail liquor-places and 11,610 taxed retail malt-liquor shops, or a total of 175,133

* See Tenth Census Report, 1880.

† Compend. Census Report, Part II.

places where intoxicating drinks were sold by retail. If the liquor-shops in the United States in 1880 were in one place they would form a city having more dwellings than there are in Philadelphia (146,412) and Pittsburgh (24,280) combined, and as many dwellings remain as would make another city as large as Sacramento, Cal.; or would make four cities as large as St. Louis, Mo., or two cities larger than New York. Indeed, these drink-shops would form a city larger than New York, Brooklyn, Rochester, Albany, and Syracuse, with 1,307 dwellings to spare. To arrange them side by side, allowing each a frontage of thirty feet, they would form a street with drinking-shops on each side 497 miles long, or nearly the distance from Philadelphia, Pa., to Cleveland, Ohio; in other words, if placed side by side they would extend on each side of the railroad-track from Philadelphia nearly to Cleveland.

Every one who reflects a moment on the subject must be convinced that no people, however favored, can continue to prosper who waste so large a proportion of the value of labor for drink. Money-panics, hard times, and stagnation of trade must inevitably follow such extravagance and waste, and people who so violate every law of political economy must sooner or later become ruined and bankrupt.

Money spent for drink adds nothing to the consumer's possessions—nothing that really benefits in the present nor in the future, as do food, clothing, furniture, and other property.

There is not the least doubt, if the money expended for intoxicating drinks in this country since the Declaration of Independence had been devoted to

the purchase of useful and necessary articles, the real and personal property of the country would be nearly double the present value, our people more happy and prosperous besides being more intelligent, moral, and religious, and the sober and industrious classes free from the taxation now imposed upon them for public charities and correction.

CHAPTER IV.

THE LOSSES FROM THE DRINK-TRAFFIC.

THE losses from the drink-traffic cannot precisely be ascertained, but it is not less than the money paid for the drink. Our people would be no worse off than now if our industries to the value of the money paid for liquor were annually suspended, providing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks entirely ceased.

THE LOSS OF LABOR OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE LIQUOR-TRADES.

In 1882 there were 6,427 who paid the United States tax as wholesalers (4,241 the tax of $100 as wholesale liquor-dealers, and 2,186 the tax of $50 as wholesale malt-liquor dealers). If three were engaged in each of these establishments there were 19,281 persons engaged in the wholesale liquor-trade.

There were, the same year, 168,770 who paid the tax of $25 per annum as retail liquor-dealers,* and 8,006 who paid $20 per annum tax as retail malt-liquor dealers, or a total of 176,776 retailers of intoxicating drinks. If two persons are employed in each taxed retail place, then 353,552 persons are engaged in the taxed retail liquor-business.

It is well known that there are numbers of untaxed

* A retail liquor-dealer can sell malt liquors as well as spirits, but a retail malt-liquor dealer cannot sell spirits.

liquor-places; it is estimated that there are nearly as many untaxed places where liquors are sold as there are taxed or licensed. But we will suppose that there are only one-half as many untaxed as taxed, or 176,776 employed in untaxed liquor-places, allowing two persons for each.* I was informed some years ago by a liquor-dealer that 4,000 unlicensed liquor-places were in Philadelphia. If the above estimates be correct we have in the United States 549,609 persons engaged in liquor-selling.

In 1880 there were 4,661 distilleries operated, and employed in making distilled liquors 6,532† persons. There were in 1880, based on the brewers' estimates, 4,899 employed in malt-houses and 15,432 in breweries, and 10,000 persons employed as teamsters, blacksmiths, coopers, etc. The number employed in the manufacture and sale of liquors in 1880 was about as follows:

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN MAKING LIQUORS.

Persons engaged in breweries,	15,432	
Persons engaged in malt-houses,	4,899	
Persons engaged in distilleries,	6,532	
Persons variously employed in breweries and distilleries,	10,000	
Total engaged in making liquors,		36,863

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN SELLING LIQUORS.

Persons engaged in wholesaling,	19,281	
Persons engaged in taxed retailing,	353,552	
Persons engaged in untaxed retailing,	176,776	
Total,		549,609
Grand total,		586,472

The aggregate number of persons engaged in making and vending intoxicating drinks was 586,472.

* See "Our Wasted Resources," p. 82.

† Census Report, 1880.

The wealth of a nation is the result of productive labor. What real benefit to society is the labor of these 586,472 persons? None whatever. Their labor is worse than lost or wasted. It is worse than unproductive labor, it is destructive labor; and, to say the least, whatever they consume is unproductive consumption.* The drink manufacturers and sellers are little better than paupers. In truth, they are worse, for their labor is not only unproductive, but prevents productive industry by creating idleness and unfitting productive laborers for work.

Each engaged in the liquor-trades, if employed in some useful branch of industry, would be adding his share to the wealth of the nation. If they were employed at some useful work they might earn, say, $2 a day, or $500 a year, allowing the balance for loss of time from sickness and other causes. At this rate their productive labor would add to the wealth of the nation $1,172,944 a day, or $293,236,000 a year. This nearly $300,000,000 is only a small part of the annual loss of the nation by labor taken from productive industries by the liquor-trades.

THE LOSS OF LABOR BY DRINKING.

It will be safe to say that not less than 700,000 drunkards are in the United States; for if each of the taxed retail liquor-establishments has only four customers who may be called drunkards, there would be 707,104. This is certainly a low estimate, if we consider the great number of places in the country untaxed where liquors are sold. If these 700,000 drunkards only lose one-half their time by drink-

* See "Our Wasted Resources," pp. 36, 40.

ing it will be equal to losing the labor annually of 350,000 men, which, at $500 each, would be a loss of $175,000,000 a year.

Estimating our population at 50,155,783, as in 1880, nearly one-half of whom were females, and 12,830,349 males of twenty-one years and upward; supposing that only one in every six take intoxicating drink to any great extent, it will give 2,138,391 as male drinkers or tipplers in our nation. Besides these it has been estimated that we have two or three hundred thousand females who drink to excess.

If on an average only one day a week is lost from drinking by each of these 2,138,391 male tipplers and occasional drunkards, it will be a loss of $4,276,782 a week, or $222,392,664 a year, allowing $2 a day wages for each.

RECAPITULATION OF LOSSES OF TIME AND INDUSTRY.

Loss of time and industry of 586,472 persons engaged in making and selling liquors,	$293,236,000
Loss of time and industry of 700,000 drunkards,	175,000,000
Loss of time and industry of 2,138,391 male tipplers, etc.,	222,392,664
Aggregate loss of time and industry,	$690,628,664

Closer investigation would doubtless show that this large aggregate is far below the true loss. Fifty years ago a committee of the English Parliament found, after close investigation, that one-sixth of the wealth-producing power of England was lost annually by drinking.

THE LOSS BY DESTRUCTION OF GRAIN, ETC.

The foregoing are not all the losses which the drink-trades cause, as will be seen by the following exhibits.

By the manufacture of intoxicating drinks over

sixty million bushels of grain are destroyed annually. The grain destroyed in breweries and distilleries in 1882 was 66,660,792 bushels,* which, at only 50 cents a bushel, would be $33,330,396.

The average weight of the grain used for liquor is about 53 lbs. per bushel, and yielding not less than 40 lbs. of flour, which would make about 60 lbs. of bread, or 15 four-pound loaves per bushel. The 66,000,000 bushels would give a grand total of 990,000,000 four-pound loaves of bread, or more than 99½ loaves for each family in the United States in 1880. This calculation does not include the destruction of grain, etc., used in the production of imported liquors, nor the domestic liquors manufactured that are not reported to the revenue officers, nor the 30,000,000 gallons of wine as reported in the Agricultural Report of 1880.

If used as paving-stones these loaves of bread would pave a street more than 1,500 miles long, or a turnpike 30 feet wide alongside of the railroad, longer than from Boston to Omaha, Nebraska.†

THE LOSS FROM SICKNESS, ETC., BY THE USE OF DRINK.

There is ample evidence that alcoholic drinks produce sickness, and in proportion to the quantity of liquors consumed is the sickness and death-rate of a people.

It has, by careful investigation, been estimated that from one-half to one-third of the sickness of civilized nations is directly or indirectly the result

* One bushel of grain yields $3.\frac{694}{1000}$ gallons of spirits. A gallon of molasses yields $\frac{781}{1000}$ of spirits. See Internal Revenue Report, 1881, p. xlix.

† See "Our Wasted Resources," pp. 116, 117, 118.

of the use of alcoholic beverages. Dr. B. W. Richardson, President of the Health Section of the Social Science Congress, Brighton, England, October, 1875, stated that the duration of life in England was diminished to the extent of one-third by the sale of intoxicating drinks. In New York City one death in 4,070 of the population is caused by alcohol, which, at the usual rate of one death for 28 cases of sickness, would give for New York City one case of sickness for every 145 of the population.

The ratio of sickness in the country portions of the United States has been estimated at one case in 700 of the population. Allowing one-third of the people of the United States to dwell in cities and large towns, there will be about one case of sickness from alcohol to 261 of the population in the whole country ; but, not to exaggerate, we will allow one case of sickness for 350 of the population, which will give 143,302 persons simultaneously sick in the United States from drink. The cost of medical attendance and medicine will not be less, on an average, than one dollar a day for each person sick, or an annual cost of $52,305,230. The loss of time, at $1 50 for each workingman, will be a loss annually from sickness caused by drink of $119,368,576.

Drink not only predisposes the users to disease, but prevents their cure when taken sick and hastens death; consequently deprives the state of the labor of its citizens, causing sorrow and suffering to the victims and their families or friends, and a loss to the whole nation.

There can be no greater violation of the principles or laws of political economy than the absurd policy

that encourages the production and use of alcoholic drinks, that injure the health and shorten the lives of the citizens.

In 1880, by Census Report, 478,072 died under five years of age, and 278,821 over five years. In the absence of the exact number, we will say one-third of the latter died under 21 years, leaving 185,880 who lived to adult age. Applying Dr. Richardson's proportion of deaths from alcohol to the deaths in this country, then 61,962 deaths in 1880 were directly or indirectly due to intoxicating drinks, which fully bears out the estimate that 60,000 die annually in the United States by drink.

LOSS TO EMPLOYERS BY DRINKING EMPLOYEES.

Persons employing large numbers of hands have estimated that the loss of industry by drink is equal to the direct cost of the drinks. Though unable to present the exact figures, I believe the loss of industry and other indirect costs and losses from drink in the United States will be not less than $600,000,000 a year. As already said, in 1834 a committee of the English Parliament estimated the loss of time and labor by drink to be one-sixth of the wealth-producing power of that kingdom. To apply this estimate to our manufacturing and mechanical industries only, it will give as the loss in production of wealth in the United States by drink not less than $894,596,531. But, not to exaggerate, we will put the loss of time and labor by employers in the United States by drinking employees at only $10,000,000, which every one who reflects a moment will say is much less than the true loss.

A SUMMARY OF THE ESTIMATED LOSSES FROM THE USE OF INTOXICATING DRINKS AND THEIR COST ANNUALLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

1. Loss of productive industry of 586,472 persons in the liquor-trades,	$293,236,000
2. Loss of productive labor of 700,000 drunkards,	175,000,000
3. Loss of productive labor of 2,138,391 moderate drinkers,	222,392,664
4. Loss of time, cost of medical attendance and medicine, in sickness caused by drinking,	119,368,576
5. Loss to employers by drinking employees,	10,000,000
6. Cost of supporting 83,809 defective persons by drink, as insane, etc.,	16,779,800
7. Cost of supporting 59,110 paupers, etc., made such by drink, at $100 a year,	5,911,000
8. Loss of labor of paupers, etc., at $300 a year,	17,733,000
9. Cost of supporting 39,481 prisoners at $100 a year, made such by drink,	3,948,300
10. Loss of labor of 39,481 prisoners at $300 a year,	11,844,300
11. Cost of police, prosecutions, court expenses, losses by jurors, witnesses, etc.,	15,000,000
Total indirect costs and losses by drink,	$891,213,640
Direct cost of drinks, 1883,	944,629,581
Grand total of loss and cost by drink,	$1,835,843,221

The above estimates, if it were possible to find the exact cost and loss, would be found, we believe, to be less than the true amount. To the above might be added $33,330,396, the value of grain destroyed to make the drinks.

CHAPTER V.

DRINKS AND BAD TRADE.

THE nation's drink-bill in 1880 (exclusive of 30,000,000 gallons of domestic wines and other liquors made and consumed on which the tax was not paid) was $733,816,495. As already said, it is almost impossible to obtain the true cost of drinks. We will estimate the annual sales of the retail liquor-dealers paying $25 a year tax at $5,000 each, and retail malt-liquor dealers paying $20 tax at $3,000. In 1880, 175,133 retailers of liquors paid tax, of whom 163,523 paid $25, whose aggregate sales, at the foregoing estimate of $5,000 each, would be $817,615,000; there were 11,610 retail malt-liquor dealers who paid $20 each, whose sales, at $3,000 each a year, were $34,830,000—or the total annual sale of both classes $852,445,000.

The difference between the above sum and cost based on the returns of the Internal Revenue Report of 1880 is only $118,628,505, which will be a small allowance for liquors not taxed.

These $852,445,000 taken from the productive industries will be sufficient to cause a great depression in business, for it is so much taken from the legitimate business of the nation. To secure the most abundant prosperity and give employment to all the unemployed is only to transfer these millions from the liquor-business to purchase the necessaries of

life. If our cotton, woollen, and other manufacturers are not busy it is because they cannot dispose of their goods, and the reason they cannot dispose of them is either that our people spend their money for something else or they are poorer than formerly. The latter is not the case, for year after year the wealth of the nation increases much faster than the population, and the wages for labor are higher in this country than any in Europe.

The cause of bad trade is said to be "over-production." There can never be an "over-production" of useful and necessary articles as long as there are persons with backs bare and feet uncovered, or human stomachs that have not food enough to satisfy them. Though our soil, climate, and other natural resources should enable our people to live in comfort and happiness, and though scientific discoveries and inventions have supplied labor-saving machinery and facilitated the power of production many fold, yet thousands—ay, tens of thousands—of our people are without work, without bread; so that we may say, as Mr. Ruskin said of England: "Though we are deafened with the noise of the spinning-wheels and the rattle of the looms, our people have no clothes; though they are black with digging fuel, they die of cold; and though our millions of acres are covered with ripe golden grain, our people die for want of bread. This need not be, should not be." This is not the condition of our country only; the same condition exists in England. Nor can it be otherwise so long as the people pursue their present course and

practise the irrational political economy they now practise.

The cause is not over-population, for millions of broad acres await the woodman's axe and the plough. It is not over-production. The difficulty arises from under-consumption, caused by our people being unable to buy what they need.

The normal price of an article, as a rule, is measured by the cost of production, plus the profits, expenses of transportation, etc. There may seem exceptions to this rule or principle, but they are only seeming exceptions. The wage-fund of a nation is the sum received for the production of the goods sent to market, and the wage-fund (except when goods are sent to a foreign market) must supply the purchasing power for all the goods produced. If the wage-fund is wasted or not properly applied the trade of the country will be proportionately injured; and hence what is called "over-production" is the result and not the cause of bad trade and *hard times*, and under-consumption is a primary cause of bad trade and commercial depression.

In this country there is neither over-population nor over-production. If productions are in market waiting for buyers, it is not because our people do not need them and more, but because they have not money to buy them; and this lack of means is chiefly because, like the prodigal, they have wasted their substance in riotous living. Their wages have been spent for what they did not require nor need, and they have not the money now to buy what they do absolutely need. We cannot spend money

and have it. If we spend money for what we do not need and is useless we must be deprived of what we need and is necessary.

There is a kind of over-production that is not caused by lack of fields of profitable labor, but from the vast number of consumers who, while they produce nothing themselves, turn from its proper channel the money that ought to flow back to replenish the wage-fund, which is the means we have to promote production and healthful productive consumption.

The truth of the matter is, our people squander their money for what is useless and injurious, and have spent the wage-fund for articles that give the least labor to our working-classes.

During the years 1880, 1881, 1882 there was spent for intoxicating drinks in the United States as follows:

In 1880, ...	$733,816,495
In 1881, ...	800,112,580
In 1882, ...	875,665,344
Total for three years, ...	$2,409,594,419
Annual average, ...	$803,198,139

The man who spends his wages for drink deprives himself and family of many luxuries, and even necessaries, they might have enjoyed if the money had not been thus spent. Hence while the drink-shops increase and flourish business in every branch of productive industry must languish and decline.

The wages paid in 1880 for all mechanical and manufacturing industries was $947,953,795, and during the same period $733,816,495 were spent for

drinks. Was this money wisely spent? In 1880 our population was 50,155,783. The value of some of our manufactures was as follows: Textiles, $437,502,299; articles of wear, $482,047,461; boots and shoes, $196,920,481; cotton goods, $210,950,383; woollen goods, $160,606,721. If these commodities were consumed in 1880, and if we add 25 per cent. to their wholesale value, given above, for expenses, profits, etc., before reaching the consumers, then for each man, woman, and child there were expended for our textiles $10 90, and for liquors $16 for each person; and for each family of 5.04 persons, for textiles* there were expended $54 93, and for liquors $80 64. For articles of wear—including men's, women's, and children's clothing, boots and shoes, hats, caps, collars, cuffs, gloves, hosiery, etc.—there were expended for each person $12, and for each family $60 48; for boots and shoes there were expended for each person $4 90, and each family $24 69; for cotton goods $5 24 were expended for each person, and for each family $26 40; for woollen goods, for each person $4, for each family $20 16; while, as already said, $16 were spent for each person for liquor, and $80 64 for each family in the country.

Our people cannot pour down their throats more than $800,000,000 worth of liquors annually and expect to have good times. People cannot spend money for intoxicating drinks and encourage the legitimate trades of the country. Every cent left with the drink-seller is taken from the baker, butcher, hatter, shoemaker, tailor, etc., etc., and is lost to productive labor.

* See Compend. Census Report, 1880, Part II.

The value of food and food-preparations produced in 1880 was about $963,355,040, or $19 20 for each person and $96 85 for each family. Thus our people spend annually nearly as much for liquors as for food; for, as already seen, $80 64 are spent, on an average, for liquors by each family annually in the United States. While labor produces capital, yet it is capital that extends productive industry, employs labor, and provides the implements and machinery that enable man to overcome the obstacles that stand in the way of genius and industry.

While productive labor creates capital, non-productive wastes or destroys it. It will be self-evident to every one who reflects but a moment that whatever causes unproductive expenditure of capital will retard production and progress. This is pre-eminently the case of money spent for intoxicating drinks. Intoxicating drinks are not only unnecessary, but money spent for them is so much capital taken from the branches of industry that promote the growth and prosperity of the nation. The money spent for drink, if expended for useful articles, would increase employment in every productive industry. In the production of intoxicating drinks the real sources of wealth, land and labor, are unproductively employed and are lost.*

THE LIQUOR-TRADES ARE UNPRODUCTIVE LABOR.

For while the liquors do not benefit the consumers, useful products are destroyed to make them. What a man uses to enable him to follow some useful

* See "Our Wasted Resources," pp. 76, 78.

employment is productive consumption; but money spent for drink, whether by the idle or industrious, is unproductive expenditure, as intoxicating drinks do not preserve health, give strength, prolong life, or in any way aid the consumer to perform labor, but injure more or less his health and unfit him for productive labor, and may shorten his life.

The millions expended for liquors are not only wasted, but the products used and labor expended in their manufacture and sale are lost, as well as the products consumed by those and their families who are engaged in the manufacture and sale of the drinks.

The liquor-traders are non-producers, and, being consumers, they are *really no better than* PAUPERS. Ay, worse than paupers! Their business is not only unproductive itself, but it retards and prevents productive laborers from pursuing their useful occupations; thus society suffers a threefold loss.

THE USE OF LIQUORS CAUSES UNPRODUCTIVE CONSUMPTION.

The man who lives upon the labor of another does not create a beneficial consumption of products; he is merely a destroyer. The manufacturers and dealers in liquors are unproductive consumers, as they do not produce other useful or necessary articles in place of those they consume, or do anything to benefit society. The shoemaker may consume as much as a liquor-seller, but the shoemaker returns value in boots and shoes, while the drink-seller adds nothing to the common weal, but abstracts, besides

making his customers less able and less willing for useful labor. It may be asked,

DO THE LIQUOR-TRADES CREATE A DEMAND FOR LABOR?

The brewers claim: "From the amount of capital invested, . . . the labor they employ, etc., they represent a very important branch of manufacture, and are entitled to demand from the national Government, and also from the several State legislatures, proper recognition and protection." Thus the brewers, like others in the liquor-trades, claim that the liquor-traffic is beneficial because of the labor employed.

Though wealth is the result of labor, yet labor is often employed without increasing wealth. The latter is the result of labor employed in the liquor-traffic, as will be shown hereafter.

The drink-bill of the United States for the three years 1880, 1881, and 1882 was $2,409,594,419, or an average annually of over eight hundred million dollars ($803,198,139), which is less than the annual average since 1880.

When men stop using liquors they almost invariably devote the greater portion of the money formerly spent for liquors to procure useful and necessary articles for themselves and family. We may reasonably expect that not less than three-fourths or four-fifths of the money now spent for drink, if not so spent, would be expended for useful articles.

If our people, instead of spending annually $800,000,000 for liquor, expended this sum for the follow-

ing useful articles, it would purchase about one-half of them produced in 1880 in this country, as given in the Census Report, viz.:

I. Div.*	Food and food-preparations, . .	$471,666,612
II. Div.†	Boots and shoes, ...	84,025,177
III. Div.‡	Carpets (other than rag), . .	15,896,401
IV. Div.§	Cotton goods (specific), . . .	96,045,055
V. Div.‖	Mixed textiles, ...	33,110,851
VI. Div.¶	Woollen goods, ...	80,303,360
VII. Div.**	Worsted goods, ...	16,774,971
Total,	. . . . .	$797,822,427

The total value of the foregoing manufactures is $5,375,712 less than the annual average cost of liquors for the years 1880, 1881, 1882, which was $803,198,139. Let us see what amount of necessary and useful articles could be purchased for the sum instead of the more than 498,038,084 gallons of poisonous drinks annually consumed.

Div. I. For the first item of general Div. I.—viz., $471,666,612 for the purchase of food and food-preparations—there could be obtained by the proper expenditure of our drink-waste as follows, viz.:

1. More than 16,044,572 barrels of wheat flour,†† 222,125 bushels of rye flour, 15,596,981 bushels of corn-meal, 202,230 cwt. of buckwheat flour, 280,375 bushels of hominy, and 14,703,732 cwt. of cattle-feed.

2. These grist-mill products would require to produce them 12,169 grist-mills of average capacity of those establishments in the United States in 1880, give employment to 29,203 persons, pay for wages

* See Compend. Census Report, 1880, Part II. pp. 1130–1. † Ibid. pp. 1104–5. ‡ Ibid. pp. 1108–9. § Ibid. p. 1127. ‖ Ibid. p. 1127. ¶ Ibid. pp. 1190–1201. ** Ibid. pp. 1204–7.

†† The quantities are proportions of the amounts given in the Census Report, or based on them; or the census of 1870 when the quantities are not given in the report of 1880. In every case where exact figures are not given they are less than official figures would warrant being given.

$8,711,158, and leave a balance of $30,100,275 for profits of retailers and other expenses; the value of the product, $252,592,856.

3.* The farm products that would be used to produce the before-mentioned grist-mill products were not less than 83,274,484 bushels of wheat, 20,498,226 bushels of Indian corn, 9,802,488 bushels of oats, 1,110,625 bushels of rye, and 444,461 bushels of buckwheat. The value of the grain used would be $181,157,263.

4.† Bread and bakery products for family use were valued at $32,912,448, which would require 3,198 bakeries of average capacity, employ 11,244 persons, and pay them for wages $4,705,644, for materials $21,306,013.

Such increase in the consumption of bread and breadstuffs would not only benefit farmers, grist-millers, flour-dealers, bakers, etc., but every other useful industry, and increase the health of the people. The history of all nations has established the fact that when bread and breadstuffs are plentiful and people well supplied their health is good and mortality lessened.

The benefits from the money devoted to the purchase of food instead of drinks would still further encourage agriculture by giving $1,000,000 for milk, butter, and cheese, increase the demand for not less than 877,766 beeves, 1,116,850 sheep, and 8,049,214 hogs; which, besides supplying our people with food, will increase the general business of the country, for the farmers and graziers would receive for the animals not less than $128,369,452.

* See Census Report, 1870.

† See Tenth Census Report, 1880, p. 932.

5.* In addition to the benefits already named the preparation of animal foods would require 436 slaughtering and meat-packing establishments of the average capacity of those in the country in 1880, would employ 13,653 persons, and pay for wages $5,254,265. To can and preserve fruits and vegetables† employ 15,952 persons during the season; pay for wages, $1,339,920.

6.‡ The cheese and butter produced in factories, worth $12,876,255, would require 1,966 factories, employ 3,971 persons, pay for wages $723,247; would consume 1,373,713,724 pounds of milk, and produce 109,942,175 pounds of cheese and 18,710,892 pounds of butter; value of materials, $9,181,789.

7.§ The advantages of the money spent for food instead of drink will be further increased by the preparation of coffee, spices, etc., which would require 150 establishments, employing 1,358 persons, pay for wages $685,349, pay for materials $9,100,651, producing coffee, etc., worth $11,462,447.

8.‖ Other articles of food would require 54 establishments to prepare them, employ 666 persons, pay for wages $159,126, for materials $802,330, and produce foods valued at $1,246,612.

If our people would abstain from drink, food and food-preparations would doubtless be increased in consumption annually to the value estimated above. This increase in the consumption of foods would increase other branches of productive industry; for there is a reciprocal connection between all productive industries, and between the products of labor

* Census Report, 1880, pp. 1186-9. † Ibid. p. 934. ‡ Ibid. pp. 1112-13.
§ See Census Report, 1880, pp. 934-5. ‖ Ibid. pp. 934-5.

given above and intoxicating drinks there is an irrepressible and natural antagonism. The traffic in drinks is at war with all productive industries and the interests of labor.

RECAPITULATION.

TABLE IX.

OF MONEY SPENT FOR FOOD AND FOOD-PREPARATIONS.

Shows by expending $471,666,612 for food, etc., how many industries will be promoted, persons employed, wages paid, value of materials, etc., etc.

DIVISION I. FOOD AND FOOD-PREPARATIONS.

Kind of Products.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Persons Employed.	Wages paid during the Year.	Value of Materials used.	Capital invested in the Businesses.	Value of Products at Factory or Wholesale Price.
Flour and grist mills	12,169*	29,203	$8,711,158	$320,777,612	$88,630,039	$352,592,856
Bread and bakery	3,198	11,244	4,705,664	21,306,013	9,577,643	32,912,448
Slaughtering and meat packing	436	13,653	5,254,265	133,869,451	24,709,606	151,781,206
Cheese and butter (factory)	1,966	3,951	723,247	9,181,789	4,802,401	12,871,255
Coffee and spices	150	1,358	685,349	9,100,651	3,183,196	11,462,447
Food-preparations, so-called	54	666	159,126	802,330	646,052	1,246,612
Fruits and vegetables, canned, etc., etc.	205	15,952	1,939,930	6,025,646	4,193,744	8,799,788
	18,178	76,027	$21,578,739	$401,063,492	$135,674,481	$471,666,612

* See Compendium Census Report, 1880, pp. 1130, 1104, 1108-9, 1127, 1190, 112, 201-4.

By the foregoing table our people, by abstaining from alcoholic drinks and by spending a little more than one-half their annual cost ($471,666,612) for

foods, as heretofore given, would need 18,178 additional food-preparing establishments, employ 76,027 persons, pay for wages $21,578,729, and cause a demand for $401,058,492 worth of materials.

There is no exaggeration in these figures; they are proportional estimates from the Census Report of 1880, the fractions thrown out. Considering the tens of thousands of our people who are underfed or are in a starving condition, there cannot be a doubt but that this amount of money would be spent for food if not expended for liquors. Our farmers would receive for grain alone $213,383,228, which is $127,461,854 more than the value of all the materials used in the manufacture of liquors in 1880. The census returns give $85,921,374 as the value of materials made into liquors.

THE BENEFIT OF MONEY SPENT FOR MANUFACTURES.

Having seen the benefit of money spent for foods instead of drink, let us examine the results of spending the balance of our annual drink-bill for our useful manufactures.

Div. II. By spending $83,025,177 for boots and shoes, 1,* we should receive 15,295,448 pairs of boots worth $26,611,632, 47,443,807 pairs of shoes worth $56,054,671, and articles valued at $358,873.

2. There would be used to make these boots and shoes 3,415,830 sides of sole-leather, 10,573,828 sides of upper-leather, and 16,480,307 pounds of other leather. To make the boots and shoes would require 55,576 hands, and pay for wages $21,500,719, and use materials worth $51,221,221.

* See Compend. Census Report, 1880, Part II. p. 1105.

3.* To tan, curry, and otherwise prepare the leather would require 2,711 establishments, employ 18,542 persons, and pay $7,024,927 for wages. The total for preparing leather and making boots and shoes, 3,690 establishments, employing 73,916 persons, and pay for wages not less than $9,175,546.

Div. III. By expending $15,896,401 for carpets we should receive 2,038,595 yards Brussels, 10,998,217 yards ingrain two-ply, 431,197 yards ingrain three-ply, 992,100 yards Venetian, 4,720,597 yards tapestry, 30,000 yards velvet, 78,814 yards Wilton, 151,683 yards Axminster, 120,610 yards cottage, 6,000 yards Dutch, 78,502 yards rag and 20,000 druggets, 23,760 rugs, besides 567,071 pounds of worsted yarns and 632,620 pounds of woollen yarns not worked up in the factories, but sold and worked elsewhere.

To produce these carpets, etc., would be consumed 17,004,176 pounds of foreign wool, 1,014,654 pounds domestic wool, scoured wool 11,781,608 pounds, valued at $3,487,564 ; and other materials, as camel's-hair, mohair, buffalo-hair, and other animal hair, woollen yarns, cotton yarn, and worsted yarns, chemicals, dye-stuffs, coal, and other materials, valued at $9,492,438 ; and would require 97 establishments, employ 10,185 persons, and pay $3,417,609 for wages.

Div. IV. By spending $96,045,055 for cotton goods would supply our people with 303,632,121 pounds, or about 1,136,639,012 yards, of cotton fabrics.

To produce these cotton goods there would be consumed not less than 375,171,990 pounds of cotton costing $43,477,862, would require 378 cotton factories of

* See Compend. Census Report, 1880, Part II. pp. 1159-1161.

the average capacity, employ 82,329 operatives and others, and pay them $21,020,255 for wages. Total value of materials, $51,013,173.

Div. V. By spending $33,110,851 for mixed textiles a vast amount of useful articles would be received to administer to the comfort and happiness of our people, to produce which would require 235 establishments, give employment to 21,686 persons, pay them for wages $6,658,376, and consume cotton, silk, wool, and other textiles worth $18,613,870.

Div. VI. By expending $80,303,360 for woollen goods there would be received 542,835 pairs of blankets, 557,413 horse-blankets, 29,242 carriage-robes, 36,720,267 yards of cloths, cassimeres, doeskins, diagonal and suitings, 3,547,962 yards of beavers and overcoatings, 308,078 yards horse-clothing, 11,199 yards blanketings, 679,148 yards cloaking, 64,952 yards felted cloth, 665,033 coverlets, 35,462,598 yards flannels, 14,769,475 yards kersey, 2,390,503 yards linsey, 1,919,148 yards waterproof cloakings, etc., 8,314,558 yards satinets, 1,017,507 yards tweeds, 621,489 shawls, 778,786 yards cashmerettes, 74,450 dozens Balmorals, 710,484 pounds cotton yarns, 1,770,714 pounds woollen yarns, 910,300 yards cottonades, 2,385,070 yards dress-goods, 1,459,525 yards cashmere, 541,118 yards worsted coatings, 201,165 yards worsted overcoatings, 5,637,842 yards worsted dress-goods, 1,675,850 yards alpaca, 177,500 yards bunting, 457,293 yards worsted suitings, 41,806 worsted shawls, and other articles too numerous to mention. To make these goods would require 995 factories of the average capacity in 1880, would give employment to 43,252 persons, pay for wages $12,918,196, and consume 88,521,-

144 pounds of domestic wool, 10,241,333 pounds of foreign wool, besides washed wool, shoddy, valued at $33,690,225, also camel's-hair, mohair, buffalo-hair, and other animal hair valued at $311,151, with cotton, cotton yarn, oils, dye-stuffs, chemicals, and numerous other articles. Total value of all materials, $50,422,805.

Div. VII. And, lastly, to spend $16,774,971 for worsted goods we should receive, at manufacturers' prices, 1,437,836 yards of coatings, 31,966,670 yards dress-goods, 102,500 yards upholstery goods, 500,000 yards alpaca, 275,370 yards serges, 107,000 yards terry, 1,115,110 yards bunting, 181,084 yards suitings, 287,128 worsted shawls, 628,722 yards Italian cloth, 1,306,300 yards braiding, etc., 4,500 yards rep, 164,500 yards tapestry, 52,500 yards elastic cloth, 4,825,000 pounds worsted yarn sold, not used at these mills, 720,246 pounds woollen yarn not used but sold, 455,276 yards lasting, 8,053 yards cloakings, 100,000 yards woollen cloths, cassimeres, etc., and other products valued at $482,251. To make these goods 38 worsted-mills would be needed, to employ 9,401 persons, pay them for wages $2,841,513; there would be consumed not less than 7,843,907 pounds foreign wool, 12,780,755 pounds domestic wool, and 13,167,317 pounds washed wool—the wool would be worth $7,617,939; there would be used camel's-hair, mohair, and other animal hairs worth $36,083, and cotton warps, etc., worth $1,014,320; woollen and worsted yarn not made in the mills, worth $1,344,670. These materials, with chemicals, oils, dye-stuffs, coal, etc., would be worth not less than $12,006,312.

RECAPITULATION.

Thus our people, by expending for food and the manufactures specified above $800,000,000, which is less than our average annual drink-bill, would keep

TABLE X.

Of Money Spent for Manufactures.

Div.	Kind of Products.	Number of Factories, etc.	Number of Persons Employed.	Wages paid during the Year or Season.	Value of Materials used.	Capital Invested in Business.	Value of the Products at Manufactory, Wholesale Price.
II.	Boots and shoes.....	979	55,574	$21,500,719	$51,221,221	$21,497,014	$84,025,177
III.	Carpets, other than rag...	97	10,185	3,417,609	9,492,438	10,734,293	15,896,401
IV.	Cotton goods, specific....	378	82,329	21,020,235	51,103,173	104,140,173	96,045,055
V.	Mixed textiles.....	235	21,686	6,658,376	18,613,870	18,998,028	33,110,851
VI.	Woollen goods.....	935	43,253	12,918,196	50,422,805	48,047,782	80,303,300
VII.	Worsted goods.....	38	9,401	2,841,513	11,006,814	10,187,021	16,774,971
I.	Total manufactures.....	2,722	222,427	$68,356,668	$191,860,321	$213,604,311	$326,155,815
	Foods and preparations..	18,178	76,027	21,578,729	401,058,492	135,674,481	471,666,612
	Grand total, manufactures and foods.....	20,900	298,454	$89,935,397	$592,918,813	$349,278,792	$797,822,427

employed 20,900 factories and other productive establishments, give work to 298,454 persons, pay for wages $89,935,397, cause a demand for $592,918,813

worth of raw materials, and leave a balance of $2,177,673, besides causing an investment of $349,278,792 in the production of the articles named.

In the foregoing expenditures of articles of real necessity, instead of spending the money for liquors, we have not taken into the consideration the number of steam-engines, carding-machines, spinning-machines, looms, and other machinery and implements that would be needed to do the work; we have simply given the articles that might be obtained and the labor, etc., to produce them.

The benefits resulting from the expenditure of money for the articles specified are not confined to the operatives in the factories and the other productive employments, or those directly connected with them, for it must be considered that nearly 400,000,000 pounds of cotton are consumed, products of the Southern States, as well as not less than 100,000,000 pounds of domestic wool, the products of our farms, etc. It may be safely said that if the money now spent for liquors was spent in the way suggested, or for any other useful and necessary articles, from four to five hundred thousand dollars would find its way into the pockets of the wool-growers of the United States more than now. No tariff would be needed on wool to encourage the wool-growers of the United States, for more wool would be needed than they would for many years be able to produce.

In view of the facts and figures presented, the government that licenses the sale and encourages the use of intoxicating drinks violates every sound principle of political economy. The drink-traffic and the use of the drinks not only prevent production and

waste the money expended for the drinks, but the grain, fruits, and other materials used in their manufacture are lost; and all the people have to suffer the loss, whether they drink or not, and the drinkers not only lose the money they spend for the liquors but must bear their share also of the general loss.

There is not the shadow of a doubt but that more than $800,000,000 would annually be spent more than is now spent for food and other articles of use and necessity but for the traffic in strong drinks. This additional sum spent for our manufactures and agricultural products would give an incalculable impetus to every department of productive industry, trade, and commerce. It must be plain to every one who will think and examine the subject that the remedy for our bad trade and lack of labor is within the hands of our people. If we continue to spend, as we are now doing, nearly *one thousand million dollars* a year for drink, and expect to have a prosperous and happy people, we shall be mistaken. As the drink-traffic prevents industry, to increase trade is to stop the traffic and remove the temptations to drink. This is the only remedy.

CHAPTER VI.

MONEY SPENT FOR LIQUORS INJURES LABOR.

The demand for labor is regulated by the demand for products, and wages are measured by the demand for labor and the number of laborers in the labor market.

When the number of laborers exceed the demand for them wages will be low; but when less than the number needed, wages will be high.* The way to make good trade and increase the demand for labor, and to obtain good wages, is to cause a demand for useful articles that will give the most labor, and by so doing it will extend its influence to promote other useful and productive industries. How can this be done? By spending the millions for food, clothing, furniture, and other necessaries that are now worse than wasted by being spent for intoxicating drinks. This would not only give work for all now unemployed, but to those engaged in the liquor-business. Great efforts are made to increase and extend our trade and commerce to foreign countries. This is all right, and, if it could be accomplished, would increase the demand for labor. But while looking after our foreign trade, etc., it is more important to extend our home trade. Our home trade might be nearly doubled in one year if the money spent for drink was expended for the products of our factories and workshops.

* See "Our Wasted Resources," pp. 104, 106.

The cost of labor in manufacturing whiskey is only about 3½ per cent. on its value at the distillery.*

In the column under per cent. paid for labor in Table XI. it will be seen that for all industries (at

TABLE XI.

Of Hands Employed, Wages Paid, Value of Products, etc., etc.

Kind of Products.	Number of Hands Employed.	Total Wages Paid during the Year.	Total Cost of Materials.	Total Capital Invested.	Total Value of Products.	Per cent. for Labor on Wholesale Price.
	Number.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
All United States industries †.	2,732,595	947,953,795	3,396,833,549	2,790,272,606	5,369,579,191	17.65*
Boots and shoes ‡	111,152	43,001,433	102,442,423	42,994,028	166,050,354	25.89
Men's and women's clothing §.	186,005	52,601,333	150,932,509	88,008,969	241,553,254	21.77
Furniture and upholstery §	64,139	25,571,831	41,034,244	49,521,734	86,842,323	29.44
Hardware ‖	16,801	6,846,913	10,007,577	15,363,551	22,653,693	30.21
Cotton goods ¶	185,472	45,614,419	113,765,587	219,504,794	210,950,383	21.62
Woollen goods **	85,504	25,836,392	100,945,611	96,095,564	160,606,721	16.
Worsted goods **	18,803	5,688,027	22,013,698	20,374,043	33,549,942	16.98
Furnishing goods §.	11,174	2,644,155	6,503,164	3,724,043	11,506,857	23.84
All kinds of liquors ††	33,639	15,078,579	85,221,474	118,037,729	144,291,241	10.45

* Per cent. for labor on all manufactures in the United States. † Compend. Tenth Census, 1880, Part II. pp. 932-3. ‡ Ibid. pp. 1104-5. § Ibid. pp. 934-5. ‖ Ibid. p. 937. ¶ Ibid. p. 935.
** Ibid. p. 943. †† Ibid. p. 939.

wholesale price at manufactories) 17.65 per cent. is paid for labor; for boots and shoes, 25.89 per cent.; for clothing, 21.77 per cent.; for furniture, etc., 29.44

* See "Our Wasted Resources," p., 106.

per cent.; for hardware, 30.21 per cent.; cotton goods, 21.62 per cent.; for woollen goods, 16 per cent.; worsted goods, 16.93 per cent.; furnishing goods (men's), 23.84 per cent.; while for labor for liquors 10.45 per cent. on wholesale price.

The percentage of the sum paid for labor for the useful manufactures and liquors does not show the real difference or the true injury to labor by the money spent for drinks, as the cost of liquors to the consumers after they leave the place of manufacture is proportionately very much larger than the other products of our industries. The percentage of the cost of liquors to the consumers for labor will be, on an average, only about 1.99, or less than 2 per cent.* But we will examine the subject a little closer and allow 25 per cent. for the increase of price of the products of productive industries, as given in the previous table, for profits and expenses from leaving the manufactory until received by the consumers.

By the following table, $100 spent for the aggregate manufactures of the United States will give to labor for their production $14 12. For every $100 spent for boots and shoes, $20 71 goes to labor; for clothing, $17 42; for furniture and upholstering, $23 77; for hardware, $24 17; for cotton goods, $16 91; for woollen goods, $12 86; for worsted goods, $13 55; and for men's furnishing goods, $18 34; while $100 spent for liquors will only give to labor $1 23. If we average a day's work at $2, then one hundred dollars ($100) spent for boots and shoes will give one person work for $10\frac{71}{100}$ days; for clothing, $8\frac{71}{001}$ days; for furniture, etc., $11\frac{177}{200}$ days; for hardware, $12\frac{171}{200}$

* See "Our Wasted Resources, pp. 108-9.

days; for cotton goods, $8\frac{91}{100}$ days; for woollen goods, $6\frac{43}{100}$ days; for worsted goods, $6\frac{155}{200}$ days; and for men's furnishing goods, $9\frac{34}{100}$ days; while one hundred dollars ($100) spent for liquors will give one man only a little more than $\frac{6}{10}$ of a day's work.

TABLE XII.

Of Wages and Per Cent. for Labor on Boots and Shoes and other Products named.

Kind of Products.	The Value of Products of Manufactures, 1880, at Manufactory, Wholesale Prices.	The Increase of 25 per cent. for Profits, etc.	The Cost of Articles to the Consumers.	Wages paid for Manufacturing the Products.	The Sum paid for Labor out of $100 worth.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
All industries.....	5,369,579,191	1,342,455,797	6,712,278,998	947,953,795	14.12
Boots and shoes...	166,050,354	41,512,588	207,562,942	43,001,438	20.71
Clothing	241,553,254	60,388,313	301,941,567	52,601,358	17.42
Furniture, etc.....	86,842,323	21,710,580	107,552,903	25,571,831	23.77
Hardware..	22,653,693	5,663,423	28,317,116	6,848,913	24.17
Cotton goods.....	210,950,383	52,737,595	263,687,978	45,614,419	16.91
Woollen goods....	160,606,721	40,151,680	200,758,401	25,836,392	12.86
Worsted goods ...	33,549,942	8,387,485	41,937,427	5,683,027	13.55
Men's furnishing goods.....	11,506,857	2,876,714	14,383,571	2,644,155	18.34
All kinds of liquors	144,291,241	.....	733,816,495	15,078,579	1.23

THE ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

The value of the necessaries of life consumed by the people of the United States will not be more than their value at the place of production or manufacture; by comparing the value of articles of common use, imported and exported, they differ but a few millions, and, taking all together, will not vary more than the value of the articles left in stores, warehouses, etc., unsold. Therefore we will estimate the value of necessaries of life annually consumed to be not more than as follows, the value of the articles

produced and imported in 1880, in round numbers (see diagram of annual expenditures for intoxicating drinks and chief expenditures in 1880):

Food and food-preparations,	$963,000,000
Bread,	302,000,000
Butter and cheese,	186,000,000
Sugar, molasses, etc.,	234,000,000
Coffee, tea, cocoa, etc.,	145,000,000
Articles of wear—men's and women's clothing,	482,000,000
Textiles,	437,000,000
Cotton goods,	210,000,000
Woollen goods,	160,000,000
Boots and shoes,	196,000,000
Worsted goods,	33,000,000
Carpets (other than rag),	31,000,000
The wages paid in 1880 for mechanical industries were,	$947,000,000
Expenditure for drinks (an average of three years),	803,000,000
Expenditure for drinks in 1883,	944,000,000

In the foregoing item, food and food-preparations, are included all the flour; all the bread and bakery products; all slaughtered and packed meat in 1880; all butter and cheese produced on farms and made in butter and cheese factories in 1880; all the coffee, tea, cocoa, etc., imported and entered for consumption, and prepared in roasting and grinding establishments; and all the fruits and vegetables preserved, canned, etc. So that whatever is not included in the value of food estimated to be consumed will be more than made up in value by the excess of other products included which were imported; so that the money estimated as spent for foods will be more than the amount really expended.

In the estimate of cost of bread one barrel of wheat flour is allowed for each man, woman, and child in the country in 1880.

The sugar, etc., is estimated at the rate of 52 lbs. a year for every man, woman, and child; and the

tea, coffee, etc., include all that was imported and prepared in 1880.

Articles of wear include all men's and women's clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, men's furnishing goods, etc., etc., produced in 1880.

Textiles include all the cotton goods, woollen goods, worsted goods, carpets, etc., etc., produced in 1880.

Cotton goods include all kinds of cotton manufactures; the woollen goods all goods made of wool, and wool and cotton, silk, and other textiles mixed.

Boots and shoes include all that was produced in factories, custom-work and repairing in establishments producing $500 worth of products or more during the year.

Worsted goods and carpets embrace all of these goods produced in 1880 in all the establishments in the country producing $500 per annum in each.

The wages paid include all wages paid for mechanical and manufacturing industries in all the establishments that produced $500 worth of products or more during the census year of 1880, which, it is safe to say, includes all wages paid, for it must be a small establishment that does not produce $500 worth of products in a year.

The expenditures for drink, as already seen, for the three years 1880, 1881, 1882 averaged $803,000,000. The cost in 1882 was $875,000,000, and in 1883 was $944,000,000. Thus:

1st. There was spent for intoxicating drinks in 1883 more than three times as much as for bread, and nearly as much as for all kinds of food.

2d. Drinks in 1883 cost five times more than butter and cheese in 1880.

3d. We spent four times more for drink than for sugar, molasses, etc.; and coffee, tea, cocoa, and chocolate cost less than one-sixth the cost of drink.

4th. Articles of wear cost only about half the cost of drink.

5th. All textiles of 1880 were valued at less than one-half the cost of drink in 1883.

6th. The value of cotton goods was less than one-fourth the cost of drink.

7th. Drink cost nearly six times more than woollen goods.

8th. We spent five times more for drink than for boots and shoes.

9th. Over fourteen times more was paid for drink than for worsted goods and carpets.

10th. Drink cost in 1883 only about $3,000,000 less than was paid for wages in 1880 for our mechanical and manufacturing industries.

It is, therefore, very evident that the use of strong drinks injures trade, labor, and consequently our laboring classes. The liquor-business is for ever at war with all legitimate industry and our laboring classes, and stands in the way of the intellectual, moral, and religious advancement of our people.

By the facts and figures presented it is evidently the interest of the working-classes, if they desire to improve their own condition, to use all their power and influence, social and political, to banish the drink-traffic from our country. Every dollar spent for drink robs labor of at least a half-day's work, and the whole liquor waste is not less than four or five hundred million days' work annually.

By spending a dollar for liquors the consumer re-

ceives nothing of value, and less than two cents goes for labor to make the liquors ; but if a dollar, for instance, is spent for shoes, not less than twenty cents goes to labor.

In considering the question of labor the drink-question is the most important factor entering into the subject.

The remedy for hard times and bad trade is in our own hands. As long as money is expended for liquors, from which labor receives very little, whilst at the same time it absorbs the means of obtaining those articles of first and chief necessity of which a larger proportion of the profits go to labor, we shall have hard times and bad trade. So long as money is worse than wasted for liquors we shall have panics, a scarcity of work and low wages, and labor will be the slave of capital.

CHAPTER VII.

THE BREWER'S BUSINESS VERSUS PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY.

THE brewers of the United States in their essay * claim "that a brewer is just as necessary to the common weal as a butcher, baker, tailor, builder, or any other economic industry"; and further: "The trade, business, and calling of a brewer is just as much an integral part of a state as any other necessary calling, and without it something would be lacking for the general good"—in other words, that the brewer's business is beneficial to the community.

THE MALT-LIQUOR BUSINESS IN 1880.

In 1880 the tax was paid on 12,346,077 barrels of malt liquors. By the brewers' estimates,† at $10 a barrel sold, $123,460,770 were invested in the malt-liquor business; at the rate of 2½ bushels per barrel, or 30,865,192 bushels, at $1 per bushel, $30,865,192; to raise the barley, at 20 bushels per acre, would require 1,543,259 acres; to cultivate it, at one person for 33 acres, would employ 46,765 persons; value of land, at $40 an acre, $61,730,360; at one person for 800 barrels, would employ 15,432 persons in breweries, their wages at $500 a year.

Capital invested in malt-houses, at 75 cents per

* An essay distributed at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876.

† See ibid. and Brewers' Congress Report, 1874.

bushel, $23,148,894; employed in malt-houses, at the rate of 30 bushels per day for one man during the malting season of seven months, 4,899 men. Hops used, at the rate of 2¼ lbs. per barrel, 27,778,673 lbs.; at 25 cents a pound, $6,944,669; land used in hop culture, at 500 lbs. per acre, 55,557 acres; value of hop lands, at $40 an acre, $2,222,280; employed in hop culture, at one for ten acres, 5,555 persons.

RECAPITULATION.

	Capital Invested.	Persons Employed.	Acres Land Cultivated.
Breweries, . . .	$123,640,770	15,432	.....
Malt-houses, . . .	23,148,894	4,899	.....
Barley land, . . .	61,730,360	46,765	1,543,259
Hop land, . . .	2,222,280	5,555	55,557
Total, . . .	$210,562,304	72,651	1,598,816

The foregoing figures (based on the brewers' estimates) show that in 1880 the capital invested in the malt-liquor business was $210,562,304; persons employed, 72,651; land used in barley and hop culture, 1,598,816 acres—which was an increase upon 1876 of capital invested, $82,075,950; and persons employed, 37,344.

This increase, by the brewers' notions, is so much the more favorable to their business and beneficial to our people. As already said, the more capital invested and the more labor employed in the liquor-business the worse for the people, for it is capital and labor taken from the productive industries that benefit society.

Labor and capital devoted to the liquor-business are not simply unproductive, but are destructively employed to the serious injury of individuals and so-

ciety. The greater the expenditure for liquor the greater the waste; and the more the liquor-trades are extended the more ruinous they are to our people and the greater impediment to the nation's prosperity.

In relation to the expenditure of money there exists a very popular fallacy: that good is derived from the expenditure of the spendthrift, who, while he ruins himself, may find employment for others, and that money spent without benefiting the expender benefits the community; yet all must agree that labor employed for no beneficial purpose is so much labor wasted.

The expenditures for liquors are like those of the prodigal in some respects, yet worse in others; for the brewer converts food, which nourishes the productive laborer, into a poison that makes idlers of those who would be otherwise industrious, besides producing pauperism, insanity, and crime; and while our almshouses and lunatic asylums rebuke us for our folly, our people have to provide for the consequent crop of defective, dependent, and delinquent population.

These results are not all chargeable to the brewer's product, but are the effects of all branches of the liquor system or trades, and to arrive at just conclusions we must consider the liquor-trades as a whole. To compare the liquor-trades with other businesses, we will use the statistics of the census returns of 1880, which give the liquor-trades and other businesses; when others are given it will be so stated. The tax, as we have already seen, was paid on 12,346,077 barrels of malt liquors; the capital in-

vested in the land, materials and labor used, are tabulated below:

TABLE XIII.

Of the Malt-Liquor Business of 1880.

Malt Liquors.	Persons Employed.	Acres Cultivated.	Value of Land at $40 per Acre.	Materials used, bu. or lbs.	Value of Materials used.	Wages Paid, from Census Report, 1880.
	Number.	Number.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Breweries..	15,432*	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,616,000†
Malt-houses	4,899*	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,959,600†
Barley	46,765*	1,543,259*	61,730,360*	30,865,192	30,865,192	.....
Hops.....	5,555*	55,557*	2,222,280*	27,778,673	6,944,669	.....
	72,651	1,598,816	63,952,640	.....	37,809,861	9,575,600

DISTILLED-LIQUOR BUSINESS, 1880.

As we have seen, the tax was paid on 61,100,362 gallons of proof-spirits and entered for consumption in 1880. At the rate of 3½ gallons for one bushel of grain 17,457,246 bushels would be consumed, which, at 75 cents a bushel, would be worth $12,112,934; to raise this grain, at 20 bushels per acre, would require 872,862 acres, which, at $40 an acre, would be $34,914,480; to cultivate the grain, at one person for 33 acres, would employ 26,450 persons.

To make these spirits about 872,682 pounds of hops would be used, which, at 40 cents per pound, would be worth $349,144; land used to grow the hops (at 500 pounds per acre), 1,745 acres; to cultivate the hops (at one person for 10 acres) would employ 349 persons; the land, at $40 an acre, would be worth $69,800.‡ Persons employed in making distilled liquors, 6,452

* Based on the brewers' estimates given on page 86.

† By the Census Report, 1880.

‡ Based on the brewers' estimates already given.

men; females above 15 years, 10; children, 40—total, 6,532.* Wages paid, $2,663,967.*

TABLE XIV.

Distilled-Liquor Business, 1880.

Distilled Liquors.	Persons Employed.	Acres Cultivated.	Value of Land at $40 per Acre.	Materials used, bush. or lbs.	Value of Materials used.	Wages Paid, as given in Census Report, 1880.
	Number.	Number.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Distilleries...	6,532†	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,663,967‡
Grain.....	26,450	872,862†	34,914,480†	17,457,246†	12,112,934	.....
Hops	349	1,745†	69,800†	872,682†	349,144	.....
Totals.....	33,331	874,607	34,984,280	.....	12,462,078	2,663,967

TABLE XV.

Recapitulation of Totals of Table of Malt-Liquor Business and of Table of Distilled-Liquor Business in 1880.

	Persons Employed.	Acres Cultivated.	Value of Land at $40 per Acre.	Materials used, bush. or lbs.	Value of Materials used.	Wages Paid, as given in Census Report, 1880.
	Number.	Number.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Table XIII., Malt Liquors.	72,651	1,598,816	63,952,640	30,865,192	37,809,861	9,575,600
Table XIV., Dis. Liquors.	33,331	874,607	34,984,280	17,457,246	12,462,078	2,663,967
Aggregate of totals.....	105,982	2,473,423	98,936,920	48,322,438	50,271,939	12,239,567

By the above table (XV.) the number of persons employed in the production of materials and in manufacturing distilled and malt liquors in the United States in 1880 was 105,982; land used, 2,473,423 acres; value of land, $98,936,920; value of materials used, $50,271,939; and wages paid for labor in malt-houses, breweries, and distilleries, $12,239,567.

* By the Census Report, 1880. † Based on the brewers' estimates.
‡ By the Census Report, 1880.

The foregoing are the (so-called) benefits to labor, trade, agriculture, etc., by the liquor-trades. To test whether they are benefits or injuries, we will examine the results that would flow from a like amount of money spent for agricultural products used by the miller.

The brewers assume that malt liquors are "wholesome and nutritious beverages." Though this assumption is without foundation, we will let it pass, and, for the sake of argument, will compare the money spent for true foods with that spent for intoxicating drinks.

MONEY SPENT FOR THE MILLER'S PRODUCTS.

If the money spent in 1880 for drinks had been expended for flour and grist-mill products instead of 12,346,077 barrels of beer, etc., and 61,100,362 gallons of proof-spirits, there would have been received 888,502 barrels of rye flour, 64,158,288 barrels of wheat flour, 691,544 bushels of barley meal, 62,387,924 bushels of corn meal, 58,814,930 cwt. cattle-feed, and 1,121,500 bushels of hominy, besides all the grain prepared for individual owners, not for market.

To produce these products would consume * 555,845,694 bushels of grain, valued at $449,592,045; employ to make the flour, meal, etc., 58,398 persons; pay them for wages $17,422,316; and the value of these products at the mills, over * $505,000,000. To make the 888,502 barrels of rye flour, at five bushels a barrel, would require 4,442,560 bushels of rye, at 70 cents per bushel, would be worth $3,109,792; to raise the rye, at 20 bushels per acre, would require 222,128

* See Census Report, 1880, Part II., Compend. p. 1131.

acres of land, which, at $40 per acre, would be worth $8,885,122; to cultivate the rye, at one person for 33 acres, would employ 6,731 persons. To make the 64,158,288 barrels of wheat flour, at five bushels a barrel, would take 380,791,440 bushels of wheat, which, at $1 04 a bushel, would be worth $333,623,097; to raise the wheat, at 13 bushels per acre, would require 24,676,264 acres; allowing one person for 33 acres would employ 747,765 persons; and, at $40 an acre, the land would be worth $987,050,560.

To produce the 691,544 bushels of barley meal would require about 691,544 bushels of barley, which, at 75 cents a bushel, would be worth $518,658; at 20 bushels per acre, would require 34,577 acres; to cultivate it, at one person for 33 acres, would employ 1,047 persons; and, at $40 an acre, the land would be worth $1,383,080.

To make 62,387,924 bushels of corn meal would take 53,475,360 bushels of corn, which, at 55 cents a bushel, would be worth $29,411,448; to raise the corn, at 30 bushels per acre, would require 1,782,512 acres; at 33 acres for one, would take 54,015 persons to cultivate; at $40 an acre, the land would be worth $71,300,480.

To prepare 58,814,930 cwt. of cattle-feed, allowing two bushels of oats to one of corn for each hundredweight, would require 117,629,860 bushels of oats and 58,814,930 bushels of corn. The oats, at 43 cents a bushel, would be worth $50,580,839; to raise the oats, at 28 bushels per acre, would take 4,201,066 acres of land, which, at $40 an acre, would be worth $168,042,640; allowing one for 33 acres would employ 127,305 persons. The 58,814,930 bushels of corn, at

55 cents a bushel, would be worth $32,348,211; to raise the corn, at 30 bushels per acre, would take 1,960,497 acres, which, at $40 an acre, would be worth $78,419,880; and to cultivate the corn, at one person for 33 acres, would employ 59,409 persons.

TABLE XVI.

Recapitulation of Flour and Grist-Mill Products.

Kinds of Products.	Persons Employed to raise the Grain, etc.	Acres of Land Cultivated.	Value of Land at $40 per Acre.	Materials Used.	Value of Materials Used.
	Number.	Number.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.
Rye Flour	6,731	222,128	8,885,120	4,442,560	3,109,792
Wheat Flour	747,765	24,676,264	987,050,560	320,791,440	333,623,097
Barley Meal	1,047	34,577	1,383,080	691,544	518,658
Corn Meal	54,015	1,782,512	71,300,480	53,475,360	29,411,448
Cattle-Feed { Oats	127,305	4,201,066	168,042,640	117,629,860	50,580,839
Cattle-Feed { Corn	59,409	1,960,497	78,419,880	58,814,930	32,348,211
Totals of Grist-mill Products	996,272	32,877,044	1,315,081,760	555,845,694	449,592,045

TABLE XVII.

Of Totals of Table XVI., of Flour, etc., and Table XV., of Liquor Business.

	Persons Employed to raise the Grain, etc.	Acres of Land Cultivated.	Value of Land at $40 per Acre.	Materials Used.	Value of Materials Used.
	Number.	Number.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.
Table XVI., Flour, etc.	996,272	32,877,044	1,315,081,760	555,845,694	449,592,045
Table XV., Liquors	105,982	2,473,423	98,936,920	48,322,438	50,271,939
Difference	890,290	30,403,621	1,216,144,840	507,523,256	399,320,106

What flights of rhetoric can give significance or add emphasis to these figures of arithmetic? Notwithstanding the great benefits claimed by the Brewers' Congress to our people by their business, it will be

found, by examining Table XVII. and the two preceding tables, that by patronizing the miller instead of the brewer and distiller the money spent for the miller's product will give employment on farms to over eight hundred and ninety thousand more persons (890,290); cause the cultivation of over thirty million (30,403,621) more acres of land; cause the investment of over one thousand two hundred and sixteen million dollars ($1,216,144,840) more capital in land; cause to be consumed over five hundred and seven million (507,523,256) more bushels of grain, worth over three hundred and ninety-nine million dollars ($399,320,106), than by spending, as we do now, the money for the products of the brewers and distillers. This is not all, for in the figures of persons employed in connection with the manufacture of liquors persons employed in breweries and distilleries are included; whilst in the table of flour and grist-mill products, only those engaged on farms raising the materials are given. But as the brewers boast of the great amount of labor they employ, we will examine both sides in regard to labor.

By Table XIII. 20,331 persons are employed in malt-houses and breweries and 6,532 in distilleries, or a total of 26,863 employed in manufacturing liquors, whilst 58,398 are employed in flouring and grist-mills—or 31,535 more persons are employed in making flour, etc., than in making liquors. Where are the benefits conferred on labor, trade, manufactures, and commerce by the business of the brewers?

The following facts and figures show some of the so-called benefits by the liquor-trades. Examine them carefully.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE, AND THEN ON THIS.

	To make Liquors.		To make Flour, Meal, etc.
		Persons employed:	
		To raise grain.....	996,272
		To make flour, etc.....	58,398
Persons employed.....	105,982	Total persons employed.	1,054,670
Land used (acres).....	2,473,423	Land used (acres).....	32,877,044
Capital invested in land..	$98,936,920	Capital invested in land..	$1,315,081,760
Grain used (bushels).....	48,322,438	Grain used (bushels).....	555,845,694
Value of grain used.....	$50,271,939	Value of grain used.....	$449,592,045
Wages paid.....	$12,239,567	Wages paid	$17,422,316

THE BALANCE IN FAVOR OF SPENDING MONEY FOR THE MILLER'S PRODUCT IS:

890,290 more persons are employed.

30,403,621 more acres of land cultivated.

$1,216,144,840 more invested in land.

507,523,256 more bushels of grain used.

$399,320,106 more spent for grain.

$5,182,749 more paid for wages to make flour, etc., than to make liquors.

There, gentlemen of the Brewers' Congress, are the accounts and the balance. They will bear your scrutiny. Can you view these figures, and look honest, industrious, intelligent American citizens in the face, and tell them that your business is beneficial to labor and the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country? Do you see the benefits? Is it not clear by spending the money our people do annually for the products of our breweries and distilleries, instead of the products of the miller, 890,290 persons are deprived of labor or employment; that 30,403,621 acres of land and $1,216,144,840 invested in land are prevented from being productively employed; that 507,523,256 more bushels of grain,

worth $399,320,106, would be annually consumed; and $5,182,749 more would be paid for wages in flour and grist mills than is now paid by the brewers and distillers for the manufacture of intoxicating drinks?

If the money now expended for liquors, or *worse* than *wasted*, was not spent for them, it would be expended, if not all for flour, etc., for other products of our productive industries, which would confer upon our people benefits as great if not greater than those we have seen would result by expending for flour and other grist-mill products the money now spent for drinks.

Our liquor-bill in 1880 for domestic spirits and malt liquors was not less than $686,844,144. The value of the flour and other grist-mill products (including all the grain ground for individual owners, not for market) in 1880 was $505,185,712; and the value of materials (including mill supplies) was $441,545,712.

Hence our drink-bill in 1880 for domestic liquors was $181,658,432 more than the value of flouring and grist-mill products enumerated, thus leaving more than $181,000,000 for the profits of dealers, to pay transportation expenses, etc., after leaving the mills until they reach the consumers.

IS THE BREWER'S BUSINESS BENEFICIAL TO AGRICULTURE?

As the brewers claim that their business is beneficial to agriculture apart from the distilled-liquor trade, let us examine their business alone, and use the figures of the malt-liquor business of 1880, given

in Table XIV., and see what special benefits are derived from it. As already seen, the brewers in 1880 produced 12,346,077 barrels of malt liquors, which, at $20 a barrel, would cost the consumers $246,921,540. In their manufacture, as seen by Table XIII., page 88, there were consumed 30,865,192 bushels of barley and 27,778,673 pounds of hops, valued at $37,809,860. To raise the barley and hops 1,598,816 acres of land would be required, worth $63,954,640, and give employment to 72,651 persons.

Let us see, if the $246,921,540 had been spent for wheat flour instead of malt liquors, what our farmers, etc., would have received.

The money spent for ale, beer, etc., would have bought 44,894,825 barrels of wheat flour at $5 50 a barrel; to make which 224,474,125 bushels of wheat would be used, which, at $1 04 a bushel, would cost $233,453,090; to raise it, at 13 bushels per acre, would take 17,267,240 acres; to cultivate it, at one person for 33 acres, would employ 523,249 persons; and the land, at $40 an acre, would be worth $690,689,600.

TABLE XVIII.

Recapitulation of Labor, Land, etc., for Wheat Flour, and the Totals of Table XIII. of Malt-Liquor Business in 1880.

To make Flour and Malt-Liquors.	Products used, Bush. or lbs.	Value of Products used	Number of Acres Cultivated.	Value of the Land at $40 an Acre.	Persons Employed.
Wheat	224,474,125	$233,453,090	17,267,240	$690,689,600	523,249
Barley	30,865,192	37,809,861	1,598,816	63,952,640	72,651
Hops	27,778,673				
.....	.....	$195,644,229	15,669,424	$626,736,960	450,598

By examining the above table (XVIII.) it will be

seen that if the money spent for malt liquors was expended for wheat flour, in place of 30,865,192 bushels of barley and 27,778,673 pounds of hops used by the brewers the miller would use to make the flour 224,474,125 bushels of wheat, worth $233,453,090, or $195,644,229 more than the barley and hops. It will also be seen that if the money was spent for wheat flour it would cause the cultivation of 15,669,424 more acres of land, worth $626,726,960 more, and employ 450,598 more persons than by spending, as now, the money for malt liquors.

Comparing the miller's business with the brewer's, we find that, if the money was spent for flour instead of drink, the brewer's business diminishes the demand for the products of the farmers to the value of more than one hundred and ninety-five million dollars ($195,644,229). The effects of the drink-traffic upon all our productive industries are about the same as the relation of the malt-liquor business to our agricultural industry.

Every one who has carefully read the foregoing chapters must be convinced that every (so-called) argument in favor of the liquor-traffic, whether in malt, vinous, or distilled, is specious and fallacious, and, when examined by the light of facts, figures, and reason, as unreal and as delusive as the mirage in the desert.

It is utterly impossible to follow out all the pecuniary injuries of the drink-trades, but the few that have been pointed out should arrest the earnest attention of every intelligent and patriotic citizen, and should impress every one with the dire necessity of taking

measures at once to dry up this source of our nation's *woe* and shame.

Prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of all alcoholic drinks as beverages is the only remedy. This remedy, if applied, would increase beyond all calculation the wealth and prosperity of our country. It would immediately increase a healthy demand for the products of our farms, market-gardens, and orchards. Railroads and other modes of transportation would be increased, all the manufactures, trade, and commerce of the country would be augmented and immediately improved, by the destruction of the drink-traffic. Destroy this traffic and save the nation. Fellow-citizen! you have the power; the nation's salvation or destruction is in your hands.

"This power, like all others whose
Throne is built on outraged rights,
Shall pass away,
Ay, though its empire stretch from zone to zone
And bathe in endless day.
E'en when the mirth is loudest
Shall the wine grow bitter,
And the shattered wine-cup fall.
For in that hour shall come the Hand Divine,
And write upon the wall."

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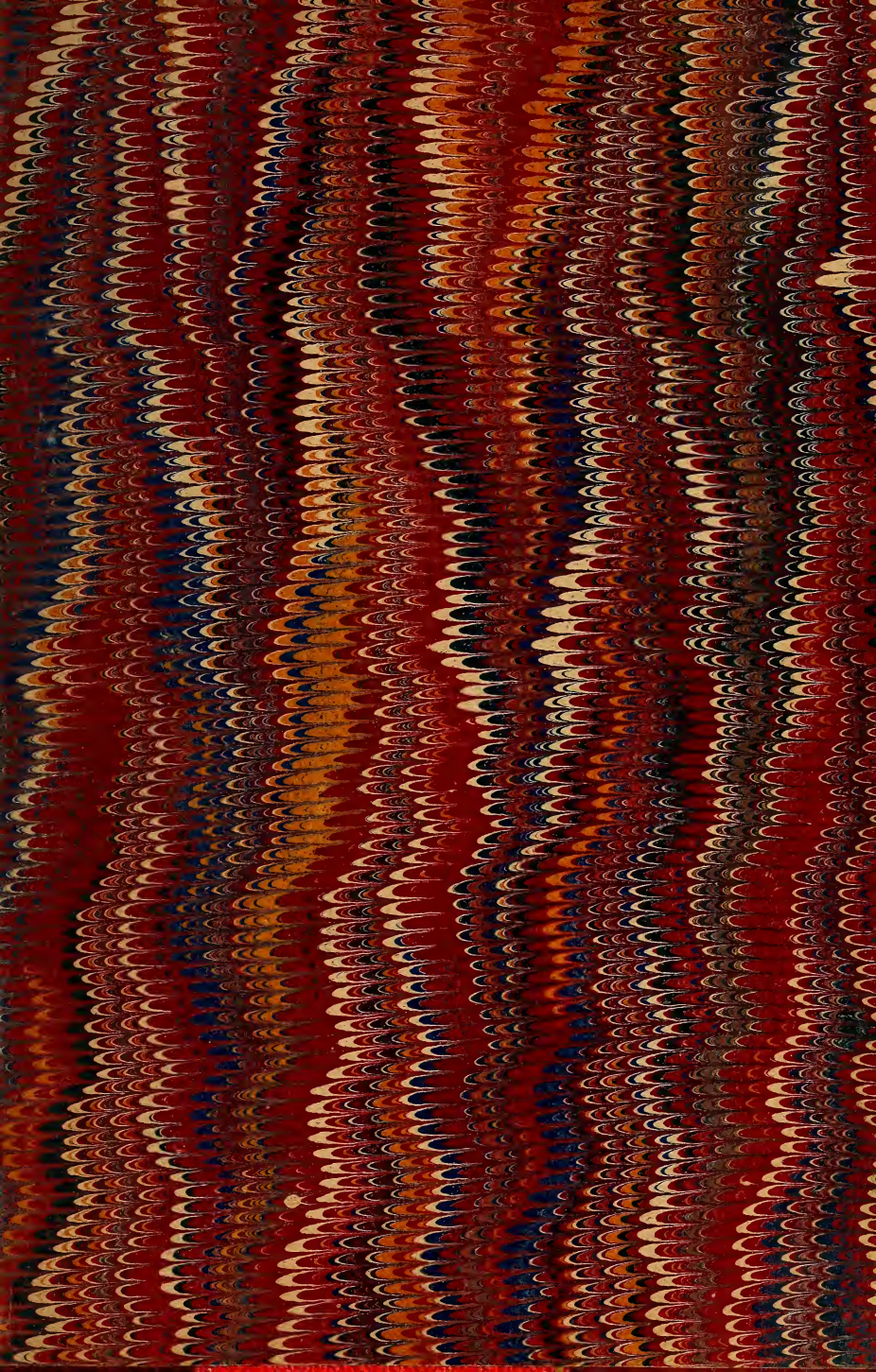

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